



Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization

Methodological Guidance

Draft Proposal for Expert Consultation
June 2011

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Introduction

As part of the Nagoya Outcomes, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted a comprehensive approach to developing and implementing indicators for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization under the Convention on Biological Diversity. In decision X/3, the Conference of the Parties adopted a set of fifteen indicators for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, and set out an inclusive process for elaborating and implementing these indicators.

The indicators for the strategy for resource mobilization are expected to serve as a tool to improve understanding of biodiversity financing, such as the adequacy of resource levels for biodiversity and the way that those resources are used. Together with underlying data, these indicators can be used for a coherent analysis based upon observations classified in a coherent manner, as well as for conducting simulations, or for making international comparisons, in order to support biodiversity policy analysis and informed decision making at both the national and global levels.

In decision X/3, the Conference of the Parties identified the following four issues to be addressed during the inter-sessional period leading to its eleventh meeting: methodological guidance on indicators, implementation guidelines on indicators, baselines and an effective reporting framework. Methodological guidance on indicators provides definitions and explanations of techniques used to calculate, analyse and present indicator information. Implementation guidelines on indicators addresses the information needs identified in the Methodological Guidance on Indicators by providing financial reporting standard or standardized financial information. The Effective Reporting Framework proposes a robust institutional process and procedures for reporting indicator-related information.

Following the best practice in consensus building under the Convention, the proposals for methodological guidance on indicators, implementation guidelines on indicators, baselines and an effective reporting framework will be made available for global consultation. The global consultation process will include targeted consultations with experts, “piggyback” consultations using the meetings/workshops organized by the Secretariat of the Convention, and electronic consultations.

The global consultation will last until November 2011. The consultations will be first on methodological guidance on indicators, then on implementation guidelines on indicators, and lastly on the final draft proposal including baselines and an effective reporting framework.

(1) Aggregated financial flows

Indicator 1: Aggregated financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives, in a manner that avoids double counting, both in total and in, *inter alia*, the following categories:

- (a) Official Development Assistance (ODA);
- (b) Domestic budgets at all levels;
- (c) Private sector;
- (d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;
- (e) International financial institutions;
- (f) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;
- (g) Non-ODA public funding;
- (h) South-South cooperation initiatives;
- (i) Technical cooperation

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the aggregated total of financial support from all entities of biodiversity financing as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate all the efforts in mobilizing all resources, in response to the mission of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

According to the International Monetary Fund, Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure purpose of export promotion—is excluded. Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

Domestic budgets at all levels include only government budgets at national, regional and local levels.

According to the UN System for National Accounts, the private sector comprises private corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). It is proposed that the private sector only refers to private corporations.

Non-governmental organizations, including those non-profit organizations representing major groups addressed in Agenda 21, are legally constituted organizations that operate independently from any government. Independence is a major attribute of non-governmental organizations. Operational non-governmental organizations mobilize financial resources, materials and volunteers to develop and implement localized projects and programmes in the field. Campaigning nongovernmental organizations typically try to raise awareness by lobbying, press work and activist events.

Foundations are non-profit organizations that typically either donate funds and support to other organizations, or provide the source of funding for its own charitable purposes.

Academia refers to all institutions aimed at advancing knowledge development, including educational establishments and research institutions.

International financial institutions include World Bank Group and regional development banks.

According the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, non-ODA public funding, also called “other official flows” (OOFs), refers to transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent.

South-South Cooperation describes the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries. It is an essential cross-cutting mechanism designed to deliver capacity building and technology support activities in developing countries and regions of the South, as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, financial, scientific and technological exchanges and innovations for biodiversity.

Technical cooperation initiatives include both the provision of education or training at home or abroad, and the provision of consultants, advisers and similar personnel serving in recipient countries. It is proposed that only free-standing technical cooperation (FTC) initiatives are counted, and investment-related technical cooperation (IRTC) is included in the provision of technical services required for the implementation of specific investment projects.

Calculation method:

Add all resources reported by entities of biodiversity financing

Frequency:

Every year or every two years

Limitations:

The indicator does not show quality of resource utilization

DATA

Data required:

Funding information from entities of biodiversity financing defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.

Data source:

National reports and surveys

TARGETS and associated baselines

X billions/millions (currency) will be used to support biodiversity objectives from all sources by the year 2020

X percentage of increase in all biodiversity financing by the year 2020 or every year

X percentage of all biodiversity financing to gross domestic products by the year 2020

(2) Valuation, financial needs and plans

Indicator 2: Number of countries that have:

- (a) Assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention;
- (b) Identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities;
- (c) Developed national financial plans for biodiversity;
- (d) Been provided with the necessary funding and capacity building to undertake the above activities

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities, developed national financial plans for biodiversity, or been provided with the necessary funding and capacity building to undertake these activities. Since the four activities may not be undertaken altogether in every country, it is proposed that the total number of countries under each activity is counted separately.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global status of national efforts in terms of biodiversity valuation, funding needs, gaps and priorities, national financial plans for biodiversity, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 1.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services comprises assessments at national, local and project levels, which may be undertaken by national or international experts. For purposes of indicator calculation, the number of national-level assessments covering all biodiversity and ecosystem services is preferred. Provincial and Local-level assessments complement national-level assessments.

Funding needs, gaps and priorities are identified and reported at the national level. They are not only technical assessments, but also based on consensus of all relevant national stakeholders.

National financial plans for biodiversity normally are part of national biodiversity action plans while country-specific resource mobilization strategies for biodiversity are part of national biodiversity strategies. If a more business-oriented approach is adopted, national financial plans for biodiversity may be updated every two to three years.

Necessary funding and capacity building to undertake the above activities comprises all projects that are financed externally, by both bilateral and multilateral funding sources. Most of such activities may be financed by the Global Environment Facility.

Calculation method:

Add the number of countries that have undertaken the pertinent activities in a particular year. This indicator is thus only applicable at the global level.

Frequency:

Coincide with the frequency of the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Currently, every two years, six months before a meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Limitations:

The indicator does not show qualitative dimension of the national activities.

DATA

Data required:

Information from countries about their activities and pertinent funding received.

Data source:

National reports or special-purpose surveys

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of countries have undertaken each of the above activities or received funding for such activities

X percentage of countries with each of these activities in the total number of country Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

(3) Domestic financial support

Indicator 3: Amount of domestic financial support, per annum, in respect of those domestic activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the aggregated total of financial support from all entities of biodiversity financing as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the efforts in mobilizing national resources, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 2.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

The functional, institutional and source classifications of biodiversity financing provide a framework for compiling domestic financial support to biodiversity

Calculation method: Add domestic resources reported by entities of biodiversity financing

Frequency: Every year or every two years

Limitations: The indicator does not show the linkage and synergies between domestic and foreign financial support

DATA

Data required:

Funding information from domestic entities of biodiversity financing

Data source:

National reports and surveys

TARGETS and associated baselines

X billions/millions (currency) will be used to support biodiversity objectives from domestic sources by the year 2020

X percentage of increase in domestic biodiversity financing by the year 2020 or every year

X percentage of domestic biodiversity financing to gross domestic products by the year 2020

(4) Funding through the financial mechanism

Indicator 4: Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the aggregated project funding approved by the Global Environment Facility

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the donor support to biodiversity through the Global Environment Facility, in fulfilling their obligations under Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Approved project funding is the amount of funding that has been approved by the Global Environment Facility, but that may not necessarily have been disbursed as it takes longer time for project execution. When there are arrears in donor pledges made in the replenishment document, the level of approved project funding can be lower than the announced level of replenishment.

Calculation method:

Add approved projects in the focal area of biodiversity, as well as relevant approved projects in the focal areas of land degradation, international waters and climate change, plus multi-focal area projects

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not indicate the level and timing of commitments pledged by donors, or the actual disbursement of funding from the Global Environment Facility, or co-financing mobilized through the Global Environment Facility

DATA

Data required:

Information of biodiversity projects approved by the Council or Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility

Data source:

Project Database or records of approval of the Global Environment Facility

TARGETS and associated baselines

X amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility for the period 2004-2008 and for the period 2008-2012

X percentage of increase in funding provided through the Global Environment Facility for the period 2004-2008 and for the period 2008-2012 versus the period 2010-2014

(5) Support to other financial institutions

Indicator 5: Level of CBD and Parties' support to other financial institutions that promote replication and scaling-up of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the number of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to promote replication and scaling-up of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global effort to support, through the financial institutions other than the Global Environment Facility, relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goals 3 and 4.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Other financial institutions refer to multilateral and regional development banks, national development banks and financing agencies such as export development agencies.

Successful financial mechanisms and instruments can evolve over time. The Strategy for Resource Mobilization have identified: domestic environmental funds; debt-for-nature swaps; payment for ecosystem services; biodiversity offset mechanisms; environmental fiscal reforms; markets for green products; biodiversity-business partnerships; new forms of charity; innovative sources of international development finances; funding schemes for climate change.

Calculation method:

Add the number of relevant intergovernmental decisions on other financial institutions and successful financial mechanisms and instruments. The indicator is calculated at the global level.

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not show the quantitative level of financial support to other financial institutions

DATA

Data required:

Decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties under biodiversity-related conventions as related to financial mechanisms and instruments

Data source:

Secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions

TARGETS and associated baselines

number of decisions adopted on successful financial mechanisms and instruments

(6) International organizations and agencies

Indicator 6: Number of international financing institutions, United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, and the development agencies that report to the Development Assistance Committee of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of defined institutions with biodiversity and ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the policy efforts made by international development system to support biodiversity objectives, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 3.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

22 member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the European Commission and other international organizations report to the OECD/DAC. The list of DAC members and agencies are as follows:

DAC MEMBERS

COUNTRY	AGENCIES
AUSTRALIA (2)	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid) Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC)
AUSTRIA (7)	Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) Various ministries (MIN) Federal Government of Austria (Breg) Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BMA) Provincial governments, local communities (Reg) Federal Chancellery (BKA) Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG (OeKB)
BELGIUM (3)	Ministry of Finance (MF) Directorate General for International Co-operation (DGIC) Ducroire National Office (OND)
CANADA (4)	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canadian Government (CG) Export Development Corporation (EDC)
DENMARK (4)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) Danish Co-operation for Environment and Development (DANCED) EKR (EKR)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (2)	Commission of the European Communities (CEC) European Investment Bank (EIB)
FINLAND (5)	Finnish Government (FG) FinnFund (FF) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) FIDE (FIDE) FinnVera (FinnVera)
France (7)	Natexis Banque Populaire (Natexis) French Development Agency (AFD) Priority Solidarity Fund (FSP) Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI) French Central Bank (BF) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) Coface (Coface)
GERMANY (12)	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ) Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) German Investment and Development Company (DEG) Foreign Office (F.O.) Federal States & Local Governments (L.G.) Federal Institutes (Fed.Inst.) German Development Service (DED) Federal Ministries (Fed.Min.) Foundations/Societies/Misc. (non federal) (Found.) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Deutsche AusgleichsBank (DtA) Hermes Kreditversicherungs-AG (Hermes)
GREECE (8)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ) Ministry of National Economy (YPEUO) Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation (YVESDDA) Ministry of National Defence (YPEUA) Ministry of the Environment, Land Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE) Ministry of National Education and Religions (YPEPU) Ministry of Agriculture (YPGE) Ministry of Health - Welfare (YPYG-PR) Ministry of Merchant Marine (YEN)
IRELAND (2)	Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) Department of Industry and Commerce (DIC)
ITALY (6)	Azienda Italiana per gli Interventi sui Mercati Agricoli (AIMA) Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (DGCS) Mediocredito Centrale (MC) Central administration (CA) Local administration (LA) Sezione Speciale per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione (SACE)
JAPAN (8)	Japanese Government (JG)

	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Food Aid agency (Food aid) Office for Overseas Fishery Co-operation (OFCF) Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Japanese Overseas Development Co-operation (JODC) Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
Luxembourg (2)	Lux-Development (LuxDev) Ducroire Office (ODL)
NETHERLANDS (3)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (MFA) Netherlands Gov. through Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries (NG/NIO) NCM Credit Management Worldwide (NCM)
NEW ZEALAND (1)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (NZG)
NORWAY (6)	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Statens Nærings og Distrikutviklingsfond (SND) NORFUND (NORFUND) Eksport Finans (EF) Garantiinstituttet for Eksportkreditt (GIEK)
PORTUGA (3)L	Portuguese Government (GP) Portuguese Co-operation Institute (ICP) Conselho de garantias financeiras (COSEC)
SPAIN (15)	Instituto de Credito Oficial (ICO) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (AGR) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Ministry of Economy and Finance (ECON) Ministry of Education and Science (EDUC) Ministry of Public Works (MPW) Ministry of Industry and Energy (MIE) Ministry of Environment (ENV) Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (EMP) Ministry of Interior (INT) Ministry of Public Administration (MPA) Autonomous Governments (AG) Municipalities (MUNIC) Compania Espanola de Seguros de Credito a la Exportación (CESCE)
SWEDEN (4)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Swedish Government (SG) Swedish International Development Authority (Sida) Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board (EKN)
SWITZERLAND (4)	Swiss Confederation (CS) Development and Co-operation Directorate (DDC) Secretary of State for the Economy (SECO) Export Risk Guarantee Agency (ERG)
UNITED KINGDOM (3)	Department for International Development (DFID) CDC Capital Partners PLC (CDC)

	Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)
UNITED STATES (9)	Agency for International Development (AID) Department of Agriculture (AGR) Department of Treasury (DTRE) Department of Defence (DOD) Department of Interior (INTERIOR) Peace Corps (PEACE) State Department (STATE) Trade and Development Agency (TDA) Export Import Bank (EXIM)

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Programmes and Funds (3)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
World Bank group (2)	International Development Association (IDA) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
Regional banks (4)	African Development Bank (AfDB) African Development Fund (AfDF) Asian Development Bank (AsDB) Asian Development Bank, Special Fund (AsDF) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Inter-American Development Bank, Special Operation Fund (IDB Sp.Fund)
Other agencies (1)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Calculation method:

Add the number of defined institutions and agencies with biodiversity policies

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not show quantitative dimension of funding efforts by international development system.

DATA

Data required:

Policy documents of financial institutions and development agencies

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines:

X number of financial institutions and development agencies with a policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services

(7) Development plans, strategies and budgets

Indicator 7: Number of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of countries with integrated development plans, strategies and budgets.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global status of national efforts in terms of integrating biodiversity into development plans, strategies and budgets, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 5.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Development plans and strategies may take different forms in various countries, such as national poverty reduction strategies, or national sustainability strategies. They constitute the master plan for economic growth and development.

Budgets are contained in the annual budget document approved by a national legislative body, for instance, national parliament, national congress or national assembly.

Calculation method:

Add the number of countries with integrated development plans, strategies and budgets

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not show quantitative dimension of the national activities.

DATA

Data required:

Information about integrated development plans, strategies and budgets from countries

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of countries with integrated development plans, strategies and budgets by the year 2020

X percentage of Parties with integrated development plans, strategies and budgets by the year 2020

(8) South-South cooperation initiatives

Indicator 8: Number of South-South cooperation initiatives conducted by developing country Parties and those that may be supported by other Parties and relevant partners, as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of cooperation initiative between developing countries and which may be supported by developed countries and international development assistance, as a complement to North-South cooperation.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global status of South-South cooperation efforts, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 6.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

South-South Cooperation describes the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries. It is an essential cross-cutting mechanism designed to deliver capacity building and technology support activities in developing countries and regions of the South, as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, financial, scientific and technological exchanges and innovations for biodiversity.

South-South cooperation may be financially and/or technically supported by developed countries and international development assistance. Such an arrangement is also called “triangular cooperation”.

Calculation method:

Add the number of South-South cooperation initiatives

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not show quantitative dimension of South-South cooperation initiatives

DATA

Data required:

Information about past, ongoing and planned South-South cooperation initiatives

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of South-South cooperation initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

X number of South-South cooperation initiatives for biodiversity supported by developed countries and international development assistance by the year 2020

(9) South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives

Indicator 9: Amount and number of South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives that support biodiversity

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total amount and number of technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives during inter-sessional periods between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global status of technical cooperation and capacity building efforts, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 6.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Technical cooperation initiatives include both the provision of education or training at home or abroad, and the provision of consultants, advisers and similar personnel serving in recipient countries. It is proposed that only free-standing technical cooperation (FTC) initiatives are counted, and investment-related technical cooperation (IRTC) is included in the provision of technical services required for the implementation of specific investment projects.

Capacity building initiatives comprise capacity assessment, capacity building and capacity development activities. Capacity assessment is a structured and analytical process whereby the various dimensions of capacity are assessed within the broader context of biodiversity management systems. Capacity building involves the development of human, material and financial resources and provides means by which skills, experience, technical and management capacity are developed, often through the provision of technical assistance, short/long-term training, and specialist inputs (e.g., computer systems). Capacity development refers to the national process of developing, enhancing and organizing their systems, resources and knowledge in order to perform functions, solve problems and achieve biodiversity objectives.

Calculation method:

Add the amount and number of technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

DATA

Data required:

Information about technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and special-purpose survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

X amount of technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

X percentage of increase in the amount of technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

(10) Global awareness initiatives

<p>Indicator 10: Number of global initiatives that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity</p>

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of global awareness-raising initiatives undertaken by the Convention Secretariat between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global efforts initiated or facilitated by the Convention Secretariat in terms of raising awareness on financing for biodiversity, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 8.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Global outreach initiatives of the Convention Secretariat in generally contribute to raising awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity

Calculation method:

Add the number of global initiatives by the Convention Secretariat during the inter-sessional period between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not show impact of global awareness initiatives.

DATA

Data required:

Information about the relevant initiatives of the Convention Secretariat

Data source:

Reports from the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X percentage of increase in the number of global awareness initiatives between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

(11) Donor financial resources to achieving the Convention's objectives

Indicator 11: Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's objectives

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the aggregated total of financial support from all foreign entities of biodiversity financing as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the efforts in mobilizing international resources, in response to the mission of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

The functional, institutional and source classifications of biodiversity financing provide a framework for compiling foreign financial support to biodiversity

Calculation method:

Add foreign resources reported by entities of biodiversity financing

Frequency:

Every year or every two years

Limitations:

The indicator does not show the linkage and synergies between domestic and foreign financial support

DATA

Data required:

Funding information from entities of biodiversity financing

Data source:

National reports and surveys

TARGETS and associated baselines

X billions/millions (currency) will be used to support biodiversity objectives from foreign sources by the year 2020

X percentage of increase in foreign biodiversity financing by the year 2020 or every year

X percentage of foreign biodiversity financing to foreign gross national incomes by the year 2020

(12) Donor financial resources towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Indicator 12: Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the aggregated total of financial support from all foreign entities of biodiversity financing as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators, towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the efforts in mobilizing international resources towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in response to the mission of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

The functional, institutional and source classifications of biodiversity financing provide a framework for compiling foreign financial support to biodiversity

Calculation method:

Add foreign resources reported by entities of biodiversity financing

Frequency:

Every year or every two years

Limitations:

The indicator does not show the linkage and synergies between domestic and foreign financial support

DATA

Data required:

Funding information from entities of biodiversity financing

Data source:

National reports and surveys

TARGETS and associated baselines

X billions/millions (currency) will be used to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from foreign sources by the year 2020

X percentage of increase in foreign biodiversity financing towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the year 2020 or every year

X percentage of foreign biodiversity financing towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to foreign gross national incomes by the year 2020

(13) Removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity

Indicator 13: 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, that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, taking into account national social and economic conditions

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total amount of national budgetary resources that are removed from existing government subsidies and that are used to subsidize biodiversity objectives.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the national efforts to transform national fiscal policies and budgetary allocations in support of biodiversity objectives, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 4.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

According to the UN System of National Accounts, subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import.

Subsidies redirected to biodiversity objectives are those subsidies received by non-governmental entities of biodiversity financing, as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.

Calculation method: Add the amount of subsidies, received by non-governmental entities of biodiversity financing, that are due to the reduction and elimination of overall governmental subsidies

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not consider possible economic implications of subsidies to biodiversity and ecosystem services

DATA

Data required:

Subsidies reduced or removed; subsidies created

Data source:

National reports

TARGETS and associated baselines

X amount of subsidies reduced or removed by the year 2020

X amount of subsidies introduced for biodiversity objectives by the year 2020

(14) New and innovative financial mechanisms

Indicator 14: Number of initiatives, and respective amounts, supplementary to the financial mechanism established under Article 21, that engage Parties and relevant organizations in new and innovative financial mechanisms, which consider intrinsic values and all other values of biodiversity, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total amount and number of initiatives on new and innovative financial mechanisms.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global efforts to mobilize financial resources through new and innovative financial mechanisms, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 4.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

New and innovative financial mechanisms as identified by the Conference of the Parties include payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offset mechanisms, markets for green products, biodiversity-business partnerships, new forms of charity, environmental fiscal reforms, new and innovative sources of international development financing, and climate change funding schemes.

Calculation method:

Add the amount and number of innovative financial mechanisms initiatives

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not demonstrate any link between traditional financing and innovative financial mechanisms

DATA

Data required:

Information about innovative financial mechanisms

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and special-purpose survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of innovative financial mechanism initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

X amount of innovative financial mechanism initiatives for biodiversity by the year 2020

(15) Access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms

Indicator 15: Number of access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms, consistent with the Convention and, when in effect, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization

Brief definition:

The indicator can be defined as the total number of access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms.

Policy relevance:

The indicator can be used to demonstrate the global efforts to promote access and benefits sharing and generate additional resources, in response to the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, Goal 7.

METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Underlying definitions and concepts:

Access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms are those initiated in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization

Calculation method:

Add the number of access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms

Frequency:

Every two years, coinciding with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Limitations:

The indicator does not demonstrate the amount of funding generated from access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms

DATA

Data required:

Information about access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms

Data source:

National reports, complemented by research and special-purpose survey of the Convention Secretariat

TARGETS and associated baselines

X number of access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms by the year 2020

List of Invited Experts

COUNTRY

Australia: Mr. Peter Harper

Belgium: Ms. Ines Verleye

Mr. Buys Jozef

Ms. Els Van de Velde

Brazil: Mr. Wadih João Scandar Neto

Mr. Maximiliano da Cunha Henriques Arienzo

Canada: Mr. Art Ridgeway

Mr. Scott Wilson

China: Ms. Li Huaju

Fang Zhulan

Colombia: Mr. Carlos Eduarte Sepulveda Rico

Democratic Republic of Congo: Mr. Mike Ipanga Mwaku

Denmark: Ms. Kirsten Wismer

Finland: Mr. Leo Koltola

Georgia: Mr. Ioseb Kartsivadze

Germany: Mr. Axel Benemann

Mr. Michael Kuhn

India: Mr. Hem Pande

Mr. Shri V.Parameswaran

Indonesia: Mr. Slamet Sutomo

Italy: Mr. Cesare Costantino

Namibia: Ms. Betty Kauna Schroder

Netherlands: Mr. Peter van de Ven

Mr. Mark de Haan

New Zealand: Mr. Andrew Bignell

Mr. Ed McIsaac

Norway: Mrs. Herstad Bente

Mr. Olav Ljones

Russia: Mr. Sergey Egorenko

Serbia: Ms. Snežana Prokić

Sweden: Ms. Inger Eklund

Switzerland: Mr. Robert Lamb
Mr. Stefan Schwager
Syria: Mr. Akram Eissa Darwich
Ukraine: Mr. Sergiy Gubar
United Kingdom: Mr. Rocky Harris
USA: Mr. Dennis Fixler

ORGANIZATIONS

European Environment Agency (EEA): Mr. Jean-Louis Weber
Eurostat: Mr. Pedro Diaz
International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Manik Shrestha
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):
Mr. Remy Paris
Ms. Julia Benn
Mr. Valerie Gaveau
Ms. Myriam Linster
World Bank: Ms. Glenn-Marie Lange
Mrs. Claudia Sobrevila
UN Financing for Development Office: Mr. Alexander Trepelkov
UN/DESA Development Finance and External Debt Unit:
Ms Benu Schneider
Ms Mariangela Parra-Lancourt
UN/ECOSOC Development Cooperation Policy Branch: Ms. Marion Barthelemy
United Nations Division for Sustainable Development:
Mr. David O'Connor
Mr. Matthias Bruckner
Ms. Liisa-Maija Harju
United Nations Statistics Division:
Mr. Paul Cheung
Mr. Ivo Havinga
Ms. Alessandra Alfieri
GEF: Mr. Gustavo Fonseca
Mr. Mark Zimsky
WCMC: Ms. Anna Chenery

Mr. Philip Bubb

UNCCD/GM: Mr. Simone Quatrini