

SUB-REGIONAL PREPARATORY WORKSHOP ON BIODIVERSITY FINANCE AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The “Sub-regional preparatory workshop on biodiversity finance and resource mobilization in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” was held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 12 to 14 November 2019 hosted by the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism with financial and technical support from GIZ and in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and BIOFIN. The workshop gathered 22 representatives (from the Ministry in charge of environment and/or the Ministry in charge of finance and one not-for-profit institution) of the following countries: Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, South Sudan, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Representatives exchanged and discussed recent experiences and developments in biodiversity finance and resource mobilization, and ways and means to enhance resource mobilization for the implementation of their respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), in preparation for the forthcoming meetings, in particular the Consultative workshop on resource mobilization to be held in Berlin, Germany, from 14 to 16 January 2020, leading to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the end of 2020.

Over the two and half days, the workshop considered (i) the status of biodiversity in Africa with some emphasis on its trends and the pressures and measures taken, which will determine its status in the future, beyond 2020; (ii) the concepts of sustainable biodiversity finance; and (iii) various mechanisms for resource mobilization. Participants exchanged their experiences with resource mobilization strategies and experiences for the implementation of their respective NBSAPs. A number of economic instruments used at the national level were described and discussed regarding their effectiveness in raising funds for the implementation of the NBSAP and in reducing expenditures while ensuring adequate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The BIOFIN project enabled participating countries to make tangible progress on Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Reviews (PIR), Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER), Financial Needs Assessment and Biodiversity Finance Plan.

In addition, participants developed messages for the Panel established in paragraph 15 of CBD COP decision 14/22. They used as guide for the messages the “Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization” circulated by the CBD Secretariat as Notification 2019-086. Among other things, they identified a few points that would improve the content and effectiveness of the strategy for resource mobilization and agreed that it would be useful for post-2020 resource mobilization strategies and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to take into account unmet NBSAP targets and the various commitments already made at the global, regional and sub-regional levels.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

Day 1

Session 1: Opening of the workshop and introduction

Opening and welcome remarks

1. A representative of the Namibian Minister of Environment and Tourism welcomed the participants to the workshop, thanked GIZ for organizing the meeting and opened the workshop on behalf of the Minister

who was absent on Day 1 for other duties. The Minister delivered his opening statement on Day 2 (13 November 2019).

Statement by Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, Namibian Minister of Environment and Tourism

2. In his opening statement (delivered on the second day of the meeting), Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, Namibian Minister of Environment and Tourism welcomed the participants and thanked the German Government for the financial and technical support to this initiative that allowed countries in the African region to exchange and discuss regional and national experiences and developments in biodiversity finance and resource mobilization and to elaborate on financing solutions. The Minister reminded that the true value of biodiversity and ecosystem services was still under-appreciated in decision-making processes in Africa, which leads to limited budgetary allocations for biodiversity conservation and management.

3. Drawing attention to the fact that about 70 percent of Namibia's population depends on biodiversity for livelihood and recalling that biodiversity and ecosystem services underpin Namibia's economy and, when well managed, impact positively on the life of rural communities, the Minister described the country's efforts to use natural resources sustainably and allocate increasing funds for biodiversity conservation. This funding being still insufficient, Namibia updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan, including the cost of its implementation, developed a resource mobilization strategy and, through the BIOFIN initiative, made progress in biodiversity expenditure and needs assessment. Namibia is fully engaged in the implementation of its finance plan/resource mobilization strategy.

4. In closing his remarks, the Minister invited the workshop to come up with concrete recommendations and outcomes on biodiversity financing for likely consideration by the Ministers in charge of environment and natural resources who will attend the 15th meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties and contribute to the discussion of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. African ministers are expected to put forward Africa's interest in sustainable biodiversity financing that will ensure equitable and effective biodiversity conservation through stable financing mechanisms and instruments in the post 2020 period and that will, in particular, improve rural communities livelihoods and serve as incentive for their continued conservation of biodiversity.

Introduction of the workshop objectives and agenda

5. In turn, representatives of GIZ (Martin Nowack and Eva Axthelm) welcomed the participants, apologized for the difficulties encountered by some participants in getting visas to Namibia and laid out the objectives of the workshop, highlighting the fact that a similar workshop had been organized for French-speaking countries in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from 6 to 8 November 2019.

6. The main objectives of the workshop were as follows:

(a) Exchange and discuss recent experiences and developments in biodiversity finance and resource mobilization;

(b) Share expectations towards the global consultative workshop on resource mobilization and other relevant meetings prior to CBD COP 15;

(c) Brainstorm with regards to the following questions and aspects:

(i) Options and approaches for mobilizing and providing additional resources from all sources;

(ii) Ways to strengthen the engagement of a wider range of financial and private institutions (all levels and all sources), to support the implementation of the post-2020 framework;

(iii) Ways to further mainstream biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans, including key productive sectors;

(iv) 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;

(d) Inform the overall intergovernmental process developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework including its resource mobilization.

7. The workshop agenda is contained in Annex 1.

Self-introduction of participants and their expectations

8. The moderator (Hugo van Zyl) invited participants to introduce themselves. The list of participants is contained in Annex 2. Countries were then invited to present their expectations from the workshop (see Annex 3).

Session 2: Status and trends of biodiversity

Keynote presentation on status and trends of biodiversity in Africa (Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, IEL)

9. The purpose of the presentation was to identify biodiversity components and ecosystem services that will require particular attention after 2020, as well as measures taken before 2020 to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and whose implementation shall continue beyond 2020. These elements represent the minimum for which financial resources will be needed for/in the period beyond 2020 and that therefore needs to be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

10. The presentation reviewed Africa's biodiversity as strategic asset for Africa's socio-economic development, with a focus on its value as well as associated traditional knowledge. The importance of conducting more studies on the value of Africa's plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems while paying attention to value chains was particularly emphasized given the importance of such data for policy and decision-makers. Africa's biodiversity is under multiple direct and indirect pressures, most of which are increasing in space and time. The degradation of ecosystems that results from many of these pressures, particularly climate change, fragmentation and conversion of natural habitats, pollution and the spread of invasive alien species, has been identified by African governments as one of the causes of biodiversity loss that deserves a lot of attention. This was confirmed by the 2018 report of the IPBES assessment of land degradation and restoration and by the fact that the UN proclaimed 2021 - 2030 decade of ecosystem restoration. Poaching and wildlife trafficking as well as overexploitation of valuable plants and their by-products driven by illicit trade constitute an important loss of income and contribute to the erosion of Africa's heritage. Insufficient financial resources, ongoing conflicts that divert from development priorities, and corruption and greed are all root causes that will need to be addressed to create an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Africa. In all the scenarios studied, most of the causes of Africa's biodiversity loss will continue to grow beyond 2020.

11. Following the decisions of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, African countries updated their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and adopted targets in line with the Aichi biodiversity targets. Most of these NBSAPs (93%) had been completed between 2015 and 2017 and, as indicated by the 2018 IPBES Regional Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Africa, in general, Africa will not be able to achieve national targets adopted in NBSAPs. This has just been confirmed by the 6th national reports on biodiversity (submitted from end of 2018 to date), which indicate that progress on most targets is slow and that many targets can only be reached after 2020. Some NBSAPs already planned to set their targets beyond 2020 and considered deadlines between 2022 (e.g. Eswatini and Namibia) and 2030 (e.g. Tunisia).

12. Moreover, in 2013 the African Union adopted Agenda 2063 for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. The 5 priorities put forward by the African Development Bank in 2015 operationalize Agenda 2063. The sustainable development objectives for 2030 including the

land degradation neutrality; the Paris agreement on climate change; the ecosystem restoration activities for 2021-2030 proclaimed the UN Decade for the Restoration of Ecosystems; commitments under other international, regional or sub-regional agreements such as CITES, the Great Green Wall, agreements for Lake Chad or Lake Tanganyika, transboundary protected areas, and COMIFAC are goals and initiatives that Africa will pursue beyond 2020.

13. Thus, for African countries, it will be useful that post-2020 resource mobilization strategies and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework take into account unmet NBSAP targets and the various commitments already made at the global, regional and sub-regional levels.

Session 3: Framing the context - Sustainable biodiversity finance

Introduction and concepts of biodiversity finance

14. Hugo van Zyl introduced the concepts of biodiversity finance including (i) biodiversity expenditure baseline assessments, (ii) finance needs and costing of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, and (iii) biodiversity finance plans / resource mobilization plan with biodiversity finance solutions. Key messages from the presentation include:

(a) Although there is a focus on the quantity of funding/finance for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ecosystem services, its `quality` is also important;

(b) The BIOFIN biodiversity finance framework is not only about assessing existing resources and resources needs as well as increasing resources by generating revenues, it is also about realigning expenditures, avoiding future expenditures and delivering better i.e. reducing the needs while better conserving and using biodiversity sustainably. In fact, BIOFIN types of finance solutions are grouped under mechanisms that: (i) generate revenues; (ii) realign current expenditures; (iii) avoid future biodiversity expenditures; and (iv) deliver financial resources more effectively and efficiently.

(c) The BIOFIN methodology takes shape through the following three assessments that lead to the development of a Biodiversity Finance Plan: (i) the Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR), (ii) the Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) (past, present and projected public and private expenditures), and (iii) the Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) (usually described in the NBSAPs).

(d) The Global biodiversity funding/expenditure baseline was estimated at US\$52 billion (including domestic budgets, ODA, green agricultural subsidies, debt-for-nature swaps, green products, philanthropy and others). National biodiversity expenditures are usually low around 1% of the total government expenditure (e.g., 0.9% for South Africa and 1.08% for Botswana). The cost for implementing the twenty (20) Aichi Biodiversity Targets was estimated at between US\$ 150 billion and US\$ 440 billion per year. It was also estimated that Africa meets only about 6% of its conservation costs.

15. There exist many financing / funding mechanisms, instruments, options or solutions that can be tapped to fill the biodiversity finance gap. They are generally contained in resource mobilisation strategies and plans (or biodiversity finance plans or sustainable finance plans). While these plans are generally drawn up at the country level linked to the NBSAP, they are often also done for protected areas and can be linked to environmental fiscal reform programmes. It is almost always necessary to make the case for the plans using ecosystem services values, cost benefit analysis etc. Financing instruments range from self generated instruments to instruments originating from outside, from private to public instruments. Bonds were described as examples of private sector innovations, focusing on green bonds, marine protected area (MPA) bonds and ecosystem green bonds.

Current resource mobilization process within the post-2020 process

16. Tracey Cumming, a BIOFIN Technical Advisor and Member of the Expert Panel on Resource Mobilisation, updated the workshop on the post-2020 process including work on resource mobilization. Of

particular interest to the discussions on resource mobilization was the establishment of a panel of 3 experts (of which Ms. Cumming is a member) to prepare reports on resource mobilization as a component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework that would contribute to the overall process for the post-2020 framework, including for consideration by the open-ended working group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

Feedback from the Kinshasa workshop

17. Jo Mulongoy who participated in the workshop held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo presented a short report on that workshop as follows:

(a) The workshop for African French-speaking countries titled "Atelier régional préparatoire sur le financement de la biodiversité et la mobilisation des ressources pour l'appui du cadre mondial pour la biodiversité après 2020 en Afrique francophone" took place in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from 6 to 8 November 2019. More than 50 representatives of 14 countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Niger and Senegal; usually including a representative from the Ministry of Environment and one from the Ministry of Finance per country), regional organizations (e.g., COMIFAC), international civil societies and indigenous peoples (7 representatives), research institutions (2 representatives) and financial and technical partner organizations (9 representatives) participated.

(b) Resource-persons provided overview on (i) status and trend of biodiversity and ecosystem services with emphasis on drivers of biodiversity loss and ways and means adopted by African countries to address biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing now and beyond 2020 with reference to African priorities (Agenda 2063 and the African Development Bank's High Five); and (ii) financial mechanisms, institutional/legislation and human capacity needed in the framework of the CBD Resource Mobilization Strategy.

(c) Representatives of all the participating countries and organizations shared their expectations for the post-2020 biodiversity framework, their experiences on their respective biodiversity expenditures, relevant policies and legal aspects, their financial needs (mainly qualitative information) for biodiversity, and their finance solutions where available.

(d) Presentations led to rich discussions that allowed a better understanding of the concepts around resource mobilization and various financial mechanisms options. They also informed the participants on mechanisms that worked or did not work and why.

(e) The workshop was also an opportunity to learn some tools that would help in the design and implementation of finance solutions.

(f) Finally, the workshop developed some messages that could be of use to the Expert Panel established in CBD decision 14/22. All the participants expressed gratitude to GIZ and its staff.

Day 2

Session 4: Biodiversity finance and resource mobilization for National Biodiversity and Action Plans

Resource mobilization for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) - An overview by BIOFIN

18. As an introduction to the presentations on national experiences with resource mobilization, Tracey Cumming, UNDP BIOFIN, presented an overview of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and national level resource mobilization. Recalling that 10 African countries participate in BIOFIN, she elaborated on the BIOFIN Theoretical Framework, methodology and the four finance results (see para 18 (b) and (c) above). She provided some practical advice in the selection of finance solutions through rapid

screening and detailed screening to technical proposals on prioritized finance solutions, with examples on protected areas, sustainable use and ecosystem restoration.

19. She emphasized a few points to keep in mind:

(a) Addressing harmful private sector expenditure is arguably more important than increasing beneficial private sector biodiversity expenditure;

(b) Increased fund (e.g., increased revenue from fines) is not necessarily good for biodiversity; and

(c) Private sector investments often need enabling public sector frameworks/institutions that may not be in place e.g. fiscal policies.

20. In the discussions, it was pointed out that NBSAPs are usually drafted as strategies. They need to include details that will allow costing.

21. Resources on BIOFIN include: www.aboutvalues.net/, www.biodiversityfinance.net (especially the information per country and the finance solutions tab) and www.conservationfinancealliance.org. There are relevant webinars and Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) accessible to all.

Session 5: Biodiversity finance and national resource mobilization solutions

Country experiences

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) - Zambia

22. In light of the fact that in 1999 Zambia did not have a resource mobilization strategy, that its first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) adopted then had not been costed and that therefore the NBSAP implementation was allocated insufficient financing, the revised NBSAP (NBSAP-2 2015-2025) recommended the development of a resource mobilization plan. In this regard, through the BIOFIN Project initiated in the country in 2015, Zambia carried out and completed its Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR), its Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) and its Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) leading to the development of the country's Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP). It should be noted however that Zambia needs to continue assessing the value and contribution of its full range of natural resources to the GDP for adequate consideration in the country's budgets.

23. In its BFP set at the end of 2018, Zambia prioritized 7 finance solutions. However, only Finance Solution 1-“Mainstreaming of Green Finance into Zambia's Financial Sector” and Finance Solution 2-“Reforming fiscal and non-fiscal incentives towards biodiversity conservation” are being piloted in the BIOFIN project (2019-2022). The other finance solutions are: (i) development of a National Biodiversity Fund, (ii) making a case for enhanced government funding towards biodiversity conservation, (iii) enhancing the flow of Corporate Social Responsibility funds towards biodiversity conservation, (iv) mainstreaming of biodiversity into the management of the mining sector, and (v) establishing a Biodiversity Finance and M&E Unit. In addition to the BFP, the country is slowly changing the laws to make them more responsive to biodiversity conservation particularly in sectors of forestry and wildlife, investment among others, and has prioritized development of Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems Services (WAVES) Programme, Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) strategy in order to address observed gaps. In BIOFIN project 2019-2022, the development of the National Green Finance Policy and Implementation Plan has provisions for (i) the development of Zambia's Green Bond Market and (ii) the reform of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives towards eligible green projects.

Eswatini's resource mobilization strategy

24. Eswatini's resource mobilization relies essentially on (i) domestic financing (tax), (ii) grants mainly from the Republic of China, (iii) loans from development partners such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), UN agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and (iv) NGOs partnering with

the government to implement biodiversity management programmes. Eswatini's presentation made by Lindani Z. Mavimbela was articulated around the 4 BIOFIN categories of finance solutions. The following are examples of instruments used:

(a) For the generation of new revenues: private, public and community conservancies charge fees for patronisation; the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) charges for water, effluent control and temporary water permit; permit payments for hunting during culling of game; the Eswatini National Trust Commission (ENTC) issues permits for the harvesting of natural resource such as grasses and poles within protected areas; environmental noncompliance fines (following environmental impact assessments, or water and air pollutions); and plastic levy (awaiting approval by government);

(b) Expenditures towards biodiversity were aligned through/in a number of sectoral strategies; action plans and projects were developed e.g., NBSAP 2 (2016-2022); Strategic Action Plan for Biosafety; the strengthened National Protected Areas System project; Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC; Eswatini Strategic Road Map: 2019-2022; and the National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS);

(c) For the avoidance of future biodiversity expenditures: EIA and emission report submissions; CDPs land use plan (where land holdings are allocated for irrigation schemes, rainfed farming and livestock grazing areas, human settlements or rehabilitation sites); biodiversity related topics mainstreamed in curricula; 'Keep Eswatini Clean' & 'Tree Planting' campaigns; levy on plastic bags to discourage their use; municipalities and plantations adoption of Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality (SHERQ) management system programme; promotion of energy efficient stoves and use of clean energy sources (solar, ethanol fuel blend and hydro-power plants); implementation of the fire management strategy; and control of invasive alien plants (IAPs).

(d) Effectiveness and efficiency of the financial instruments used:

- (i) The following instruments worked: Game culling reduced poaching; the permit system in conservancies reduced trespassing; the fire strategy reduced arson by 29%; protected areas coverage increased from 3.9 to 4.26%; solar panels are installed in public institutions; the Prime Minister launched and is championing the 'Keep Eswatini Clean' & 'Tree Planting' campaigns
- (ii) These other instruments did not work: EIA compliance was limited by shortages of staff; the plastic levy implementation was halted due to political issues; 4 national biodiversity targets were being well implemented (1, 2, 11, 17) but lack of coordination was an obstacle; only 35 Chiefdom Development Plans (CDPs) out of 385 chiefdoms; energy efficient stoves were poorly adopted because of high cost and unavailability of accessories for maintenance locally; and IAPs control was limited by non-existence of a strategy for their control and management.

National resource mobilisation strategies for Zimbabwe

25. T.C. Mashavave presented two aspects of the National resource mobilisation strategies for Zimbabwe:

- (a) Generation of new revenues through:
 - (i) Wildlife- and protected areas network system which accounts for about 27% of the total land area. A component of the tax from these components can be set aside for biodiversity, ecosystems conservation or ecosystem-based adaptation.
 - (ii) Carbon Tax governed under the Environmental Management Act and fundamentally based on the "polluter-pays principle".

(b) Biodiversity mainstreaming and alignment of expenditures towards biodiversity as stated in the revised 2014 NBSAP, including Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs), Private Sector Funds, International Finance (including e.g., Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and adaptation fund¹), REDD + (a project in Kariba and 2 in pilot phase at Ngamo and Sikumi forests), debt-for-nature swaps and other international financing mechanisms.

Botswana's experience with resource mobilization (prepared by Kedikilwe, Keoagile & Phalalo)

26. Botswana's total expenditure on biodiversity was estimated at USD 526M for the period 2012/13 to 2018/19, while the financial needs for implementing biodiversity were estimated at USD 83.28M for 2016 to 2025. Various instruments were used to generate revenues. These included essentially game camp fees (86.1% of Ministry total), gaming licenses, expert tax (game trophies), fisheries, sale of ivory, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park fees (by Dept. of Wildlife and National Parks).

27. The fact that revenues generated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MENT) have been growing only at 2% whilst expenditures grew at 44% during the same period poses a major sustainability challenge. In 2018/19, MENT generated a revenue of US\$ 54.5 million, including e.g., park entrance fees, camp fees, and filming fees. Self-generated revenue equaled 8 % of MENT's annual expenditure and the country received US\$ 14.8 million as assistance from international sources.

28. There is still much to do to align expenditure towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use with expenditures in other sectors. Indeed, the proportion of biodiversity in the country's total expenditure is 67.3 % for environment, natural resources conservation and tourism, but only 3.6% for agricultural development and food security, 5.6% for land management, water and sanitation services, and only a total of 15.77% for the 3 key ministries. However, the proportion for biodiversity in the total government expenditure is in the range of proportions in other countries (0.9% for South Africa) biodiversity.

29. The civil society² biodiversity-related expenditure for 2012/2013 to 2018/2019 represented 210,240,493 BWP (Pula)³ i.e. 4.5% average year-on-year growth in total biodiversity expenditure during the period 2012/2013 to 2018/2019.

30. Challenges include: (i) estimation of cost depended on Expert opinion; (ii) fragmentation of institutional arrangements; (iii) for future FNA the Costing of NBSAP needs to be integrated to the revision of the current NBSAP and the formulation of the next one (post 2020 NBSAP); (iv) private sector and academia were not included due to resource constraints and unavailability of readily available data; (v) the public sector financial management system need to be reformed towards a Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB); and (vi) need for biodiversity related public finance tax concept budgets and expense classification and metrics that are tailor made for Botswana.

¹ The Adaptation fund was launched on the 18th of November 2019. The Workshop for the Launch of the Adaptation Fund National Implementing Entity (NIE) and a Stakeholder Preparatory Meeting for the Twenty-Fifth Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP25) was organized by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Tourism and Hospitality Industry. The event saw the official launch of the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) as a National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. The Fund is a multilateral funding mechanism of the UNFCCC which provides financial resources to developing countries for building resilience to climate change. The role of EMA will be to coordinate the disbursement and use of the Fund resources to and by organizations in Zimbabwe and southern Africa. The official launch will immediately be followed by discussions on the upcoming Twenty-Fifth Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP25) to be held in Madrid, Spain.

² The major NGOs are Mmokolodi Wildlife Foundation, Forest Conservation Botswana, Predator Conservation Trust, BirdLife Botswana, Kalahari Conservation Society and Cheetak Conservation Botswana.

³ 1 Botswana pula = 0.00847780563 U.S. dollars
([https://www.google.com/search?q=BWP+\(Pula\)&rlz=1C1CHBH_enCA826CA826&oq=BWP+\(Pula\)&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l2.1596j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=BWP+(Pula)&rlz=1C1CHBH_enCA826CA826&oq=BWP+(Pula)&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l2.1596j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8). Accessed on 16 Nov 2019)

31. The Biodiversity Finance Plan includes solutions focused on protected areas (e.g., entrance and other fees), sustainable utilization and mainstreaming (e.g., integration of biodiversity offsets into EIA policy and practices, expansion of the Botswana Ecotourism Certification), and ecological management and restoration (e.g., commercial use of invasive plants to aid management, control and rehabilitate affected areas).

The Mozambique Experience: biodiversity finance overview

32. Mozambique is endowed with rich and diverse biological resources. To preserve these resources, various mechanisms have been developed, including the establishment of conservation areas, which account for about 26% of the country's territory, and several legislation and complementary policies and strategies have been enacted. Effective implementation of these mechanisms remains a challenge. Agriculture, energy, commercial forestry, fisheries and exploitation of minerals and hydrocarbon resources were identified as the main economic drivers of biodiversity change.

33. Regarding the Biodiversity Finance Landscape, the total biodiversity expenditure increased from about 900 million meticals⁴ (MT) in 2010 to 2200 million MT in 2016. Public expenditure in biodiversity represents 0.17% to 0.39 % of the total expenditure with 15 to 55 % financial resources from internal sources as compared to external sources. The budget allocated to biodiversity lags behind the needs. Several institutions participate in one way or another in biodiversity conservation. MITADER⁵ dominates the biodiversity conservation landscape in multiple ways with a strong NGO participation. BIOFIN enables to make significant progress in biodiversity finance landscape. Mozambique launched BIOFIN in 2017 and has now completed its Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) and the Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER). The Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) and the country's Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) are at final stages. The country has also seen the establishment of BIOFUND in 2015, an independent Foundation supporting sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Mozambique (see below).

34. The Priority Finance Solutions identified in the BFP include trust funds and carbon markets already in place; co-management of community areas (CAs) as well as lobbying for public budget allocations and enhancing public budget execution that need to be scaled up and improved; fees and royalties in the forest, wildlife and fisheries sectors as well as hunting tourism management; and biodiversity offsets to be piloted.

35. Overall, Mozambique has great potential to initiate the recommended biodiversity finance solutions, but this is contingent on the government willingness to update the existing policies and legislation to incorporate and enforce guidelines, criteria and legally binding provisions to obligate various sectors - the state, private sector and NGOs, to implement the recommended finance solutions. Financial and human resources, coordination of initiatives, more frequent extreme climatic events (cyclones, floods) and unstable sociopolitical environment are the major challenges.

36. *Biodiversity financing in Mozambique: experience with BIOFUND*

(a) Founded in 2011 and officially launched in 2015, BIOFUND is an independent Mozambican Foundation established, with Public Utility Status, to support sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Mozambique. The Foundation currently has a membership of more than 50 members (individuals and institutions) and is a member of the Consortium of African Funds for Environment network (CAFÉ)⁶

(b) The 3 pillars of the BIOFUND Strategic Plan:

- (i) Make BIOFUND an efficient and effective institution in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use financing i.e. consolidate BIOFUND through people, endowment

⁴ 1 USD to MZN or MT = 63.25 MZN or MT (meticals)

⁵ Ministry for Land, Environment and Rural Development (Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural) (MITADER-Mozambique)

funds (that grew from US\$ 10.6 million in 2014 to US\$ 34.9 million in 2019, thanks to contributions from the German Cooperation via KFW, World Bank/GEF and Conservation International/Global Conservation Trust. With the growing reputation of BIOFUND as an independent and well managed body, the institution successfully raised funds for direct application, including from the French Development Agency (AFD) and the World Bank), disbursement projects (with US\$ 20.8 million raised through AFD, EU and WB for projects covering the period of 2016 to 2023) and innovative finance;

- (ii) Ensure that national reserves and parks have access to adequate funding. The protected areas (PAs) fund disbursement totaled US\$ 3.6 million between 2016 and 2019 for 20 projects and 14 beneficiaries. The Bee Project was the main activity in the pilot phase;
- (iii) Raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation i.e., creation of an enabling environment including environmental education and knowledge sharing, training and leadership, and partnership and advocacy.

37. BIOFUND approach is unique due to the fact that it is at the interface between international agencies, the government, national and local stakeholders and the private sector. This approach was illustrated with ways the “Guidelines for the implementation of the mitigation hierarchy according to the EIA regulation 54/2015” are used in the country, notably to develop and manage offset regulations.

38. In the future, the Foundation will continue to

- (a) Mobilise financial resources to support biodiversity conservation in Mozambique;
- (b) Expand conservation actions to support other important biodiversity areas in the country (KBAs, marine, mountains and water);
- (c) Contribute to improving access to biodiversity relevant data in the country http://www.biofund.org.mz/biblioteca_virtual/;
- (d) Contribute to monitoring biodiversity conservation progress and documenting lessons learned;
- (e) Explore innovative financing initiatives such as the biodiversity offsets schemes and payment for ecosystem services;
- (f) Build the Conversation Leadership concept in Mozambique;
- (g) Promote learning and exchange experience across CAFÉ and RedLAC networks on innovative financing;
- (h) Actively contribute to the country’s biodiversity plans for the post-2020 period

World café: Building block for biodiversity finance and resource mobilization components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

39. With a view to contributing to the discussions regarding biodiversity finance and resource mobilization components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in particular to the work of the Panel of experts established in accordance with paragraph 15 of decision 14/22 of the CBD Conference of the Parties, the workshop considered the questionnaire issued by the CBD Secretariat as “CBD Notification 2019-086 - Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization” accessible at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/ntf-2019-086-resource-mobilization-en.pdf>. The questionnaire is contained in Table 1. The workshop was divided in 3 breakout groups to answer questions a and b (Group 1), c, d and e (Group 2) and f, g and h (Group 3).

Day 3

Session 6. Review and outlook

40. The Groups continued their work and made presentations of their answers for discussion. Table 1 below is a synthesis of the answers and amendments after discussions.

41. Participants were encouraged, upon return home, to interact with their respective CBD national focal points to answer the “Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization” circulated by the CBD Secretariat as Notification 2019-086.

Table1: Synthesis of participants’ answers to the questionnaire in the Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization circulated by the CBD Secretariat in notification SCBD/SSSF/AS/ML/GD/88367 of 8 October 2019

(a) Please provide your evaluation of the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization adopted by decision [IX/11](#),⁶ indicating as much as possible the gaps in meeting the targets.

Regarding structure:

The structure of the strategy being the usual one with mission, principles, goals and objectives, and implementation, no comments were made.

Regarding contents:

Bearing in mind that indigenous peoples and local communities are mentioned in the strategy, the workshop suggested to emphasize

- Indigenous peoples and local communities’ involvement for ownership;
- The importance of reducing the costs of biodiversity, improving biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in addition to raising funds;
- Replace reference to MDG with reference to SDG

Regarding effectiveness, attention should be paid to:

- Lack of adequate engagement with/of policy-makers (fix from both sides necessary);
- Multisectoral coordination mechanisms missing (operate in different spaces)

(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.

Regarding experiences in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 on resource mobilization, the following can be noted from the 6th national reports:

Botswana’s target states that by 2017, at least 80% of the required budget for the revised NBSAP, generated from diverse sources, is made available for its implementation: At the time of submission of the report, Botswana noted 'progress unknown' because there was no baseline to monitor the target and monitoring systems were not in place to monitor progress towards the measure and report indicators. At the time of the workshop, Botswana had an estimate of its financial needs for biodiversity through BIOFIN.

Eswatini’s 6th national report noted that there was some progress towards the national target on resource mobilization but at an insufficient rate. The national financial plan for biodiversity was incorporated

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-09/cop-09-dec-11-en.pdf>

Table 1: Synthesis of participants' answers to the questionnaire in the Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization circulated by the CBD Secretariat in notification SCBD/SSSF/AS/ML/GD/88367 of 8 October 2019

within the NBSAP updated in January 2017. Funding needs had been identified but there was a gap with expenditures for biodiversity. Current funding mobilization is expected to enable implementation of the strategies and actions in the NBSAP.

Mozambique reports some progress in mobilizing funds and support for biodiversity programs. The report also highlighted funds for biodiversity conservation such as COMBO⁷ and BIOFUND that have partnered with UNDP through the BIOFIN project. Large scale financial contributions included World Bank funding through the Mozbio II project⁸. The Millennium BIM, the largest banking institution in Mozambique, and the National Sustainable Development Fund (Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável - FNDS) recently signed a protocol creating a financing line for investments in ecotourism projects. Several multi and/or bilateral agreements had been signed with various partners.

Namibia considers on track progress to achieve its national biodiversity target 17 regarding mobilization of financial resources for 2022. Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism commissioned the development of a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy for biodiversity conservation in 2017 with the vision that "Biodiversity conservation is sustainably financed through a range of effective and efficient instruments to safeguard biodiversity and improve the livelihoods of all Namibians while stimulating economic growth." . The strategy was finalized in 2018 pending approval. Its overall goals are to: (i) incentivize biodiversity conservation practices; (ii) discourage those practices which are currently degrading ecosystems and biodiversity; (iii) develop instruments that will support (i) and (ii) above, and thus (iv) raise financing for biodiversity conservation as well as (v) improve and regenerate ecosystems that can then provide at their maximum capacity what is needed for economic and societal development. Namibia listed 10 instruments to implement its strategy: (i) Government Financing (requiring mainstreaming biodiversity into government budget allocations); (ii) Park Pricing and Restructuring (requiring adjustment of underestimated current prices); (iii) Environmental Levies (requiring earmarking a percentage to biodiversity conservation) on a number of products such as plastic bags, electronics, lubricant oil, batteries, etc.; (iv) Payment for Ecosystem Services (Communal Conservancies) to incentivize conservation action on communal lands (based on a TEEB study); (v) Ecolabeling essentially (starting with tourism and meat sectors) to help change attitudes and behaviours towards biodiversity conservation; (vi) Green Finance; (vii) Environmental Lottery; (viii) Biodiversity Offsetting (avoiding misuse of the instrument); (ix) Donor Funding through the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF); and (x) Crowdfunding.

Namibia shared a lot of details about its experience during the workshop and some details could be found in the GIZ documentation distributed at the meeting.

Sudan is among countries that submitted information through financial reports to CBD. The country reports some progress towards its national biodiversity target 20 on mobilizing financial resources but at an insufficient rate. Mobilizing financial resources in Sudan is challenged by low tax revenues and high government expenditures on security, economic development of productive and service sectors that

7 The Project Conservation, impact Mitigation and Biodiversity Offsets in Africa (COMBO). See e.g., <https://mozambique.wcs.org/Initiatives/Biodiversity-Offsets.aspx>

8 The MozBio 2 Program (US\$ 45 million International Development Association (IDA)* grant) will help improve livelihood of local communities living around Conservation Areas (CAs) and support the conservation of Mozambique's wildlife, biodiversity, and ecosystems. It is estimated that almost 10,000 households (around 50,000 people) will benefit directly from the project, through increased income, jobs and strengthened capacity from value chains that depend on natural resources, such as tourism, conservation agriculture, sustainable use of wildlife and non-timber forest products (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/09/20/world-bank-approves-45-million-to-strengthen-mozambiques-conservation-areas-and-increase-rural-resilience>).

Table1: Synthesis of participants' answers to the questionnaire in the Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization circulated by the CBD Secretariat in notification SCBD/SSSF/AS/ML/GD/88367 of 8 October 2019

depend largely on the existing degraded natural resources. Measures taken to mobilize needed financial resources include: (i) the development of a resource mobilization strategy and financial report for NBSAP implementation; (ii) encouragement of the private sector to invest in forest plantations including opportunities for commercial forest production; (iii) the strengthening of partnerships among government organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector for the establishment of a financial mechanism dedicated to the conservation of forest biodiversity; (iv) tapping possible contributions from regional and international organizations.

South Sudan is yet to submit its national report

Zambia made some progress towards its national target on resource mobilization (to mobilize sufficient internal and external financial resources for the effective implementation of NBSAP 2 by 2025) through the BIOFIN project supposed to culminate in the preparation of a Financing Plan for the implementation of the NBSAP. A review of biodiversity expenditure, assessment of required financing for effective conservation under the NBSAP and identification of financing gap were done through the BIOFIN project. Zambia found that the expenditure review was not easy especially accessing expenditure information. It was also difficult to establish budgeted funds as compared to what was actually released by the Treasury in order to get a clear picture on actual expenditure.

Zimbabwe's national biodiversity target 18 is about the establishment by 2020 of mechanisms for resource mobilization and accounting as well as the increase of financial resources from national budgets and other sources for the implementation of the NBSAP. Progress towards this target was assessed as moderate and insufficient. Although Zimbabwe has over the last decade experienced severe economic challenges, the government has been able to allocate funds towards environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, as well as support and facilitate development and environmental programmes by supranational environmental agencies such as the FAO, GEF, UNEP and UNCCD

Participants identified the following actions as necessary:

- Improve timely, regular data collection, management and utilization to inform decision-making;
- Improve transparency and accountability in biodiversity spending
- Apply multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches in resource mobilization
- Take into account time lag between investment and realization of impact
- Regularly review policies
- Build capacity (e.g., for valuation of ecosystem services)
- Administration vs operational costs
- Further mainstreaming biodiversity across development agendas
- Improve on M&E and reporting
- Enhance partnerships (PPPs)
- Ring-fenced funds towards biodiversity
- Add transboundary resources in particular for access and benefit sharing
- Emphasize not only resource mobilization but also other actions like reduction of expenditures

NB: BIOFIN project is assisting effectively in this area

Table1: Synthesis of participants' answers to the questionnaire in the Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization circulated by the CBD Secretariat in notification SCBD/SSSF/AS/ML/GD/88367 of 8 October 2019

(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

- Capacity development Plans/activities e.g. budgeting, implementation skills needs
- Use of the Biodiversity Finance Needs Assessment from BIOFIN Project
- Inclusion of budgeting skills in the NBSAP team to cover for the costing
- Agreed implementation tool (with clear guidance on how to estimate finance needs) for the Post 2020 GBF/National
- Generated biodiversity baseline data to inform implementation tool
- Evaluation of sources and resources available

(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

Structure

- Have the resource mobilisation strategy embedded with the Post2020 GBF (Integration)

Content

- Use SMART approach (objectives, targets, indicators)
- Inclusion of strengthening existing innovative financial mechanisms to strengthen Goal 4 of the CBD strategy of resource mobilization
- Goal 5 to be aligned to the Agenda 2030 and its 17 SDGs, also bearing in mind African Union 2063 Agenda and the African Development Bank's High Priorities⁹ for the implementation of Agenda 2063
- A Goal on Sustainable use
- Have priorities at national, regional and global level
- Strengthen importance of engaging local communities and indigenous peoples from the start and in using the resources

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

- Information on available resources
- More time and resources needed for piloting BIOFIN Finance Solutions considering complexity particularly of the more innovative solutions
- Consider institutional arrangements easy for coordination
- Using country context to build options and approaches for mobilising and providing additional resources
- Understanding what countries have and value in order to have a business case for additional resources
- Need for strong communication skills to package biodiversity messages
- Get information on challenges and lessons learnt from country presentations

⁹ Feed Africa; power and light up Africa, industrialize Africa, integrate Africa, improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

Table1: Synthesis of participants' answers to the questionnaire in the Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization circulated by the CBD Secretariat in notification SCBD/SSSF/AS/ML/GD/88367 of 8 October 2019

(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

- Government too slow for private sector (too many bureaucratic processes)
- Involve private sector in stakeholder dialogue
- Private sector to be acknowledged in action plans
- Adjust legal framework and, in particular, set up the right framework condition to incentivize private sector involvement
- Tax incentives for greening the (mining) sector e.g., certification + accreditation
- Substitute ODA through the private sector and PPs
- Global public good as an alternative approach
- Promote co-management by establishing intermediaries (such as BIOFUND in Mozambique) between government and the private sector

(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

For further mainstreaming biodiversity:

- Improve information 'metrics'
- Cost NBSAPs
- 5 dimensions for mainstreaming
- Low budget execution effectiveness
- Integrate biodiversity in NDPs

(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.

Requirements for readiness to access financial resources include:

- Reform GEF, GEF process being too complex
- Capacity building including training on proposal writing and adequate preparation for negotiations
- Need for funding for feasibility and baseline studies
- Differentiate biodiversity expenditure from budget
- Strengthening of institutions
- Restrictions of budgetary processes

Session 7: Closing

Observations by the Rapporteur

42. Jo Mulongoy made the following observations on the organization and content of the workshop:

(a) The workshop structure and programme were well thought and addressed participants' expectations in a comprehensive manner. Participants were contacted in advance and well guided for their presentations on national experiences. A kit of documents was distributed at the start of the meeting. It could have been useful to go through that documentation because it contained topics of relevance to the workshop in line with some participants' expectations.

(b) Only 8 countries were represented in the workshop. While that allowed to discuss each country's experience in-depth, it is believed that the workshop could have been richer and could have benefitted more countries if additional anglophone countries had been present.

(c) The details covered in the presentations by resource-persons on the concepts of biodiversity finance, on BIOFIN and particularly on biodiversity finance and national resource mobilization solutions were immensely informative. Two key points could be noted among others:

- (i) The estimated gaps in resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Africa is very large i.e. > 90% (and for comparison < 20% in North America) while Africa's biodiversity and ecosystem services are unique and critical not only to the populations in Africa where close to 80% of people depend directly on biodiversity but also to the whole world (e.g., the carbon sinks represented by the Congo Basin forest and the peat found in the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the valuable wood and animals including fish in national waters involved in international trade). There is clearly urgency that Africa carries out inventories and assesses the value of its biodiversity and ecosystem services building on ongoing work. Resource persons described some of the tools that could be used for biodiversity valuation and provided references to training resources in the public domain like webinars, massive open online courses (MOOCs) and other free online courses. Information on the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services was highlighted in the IPBES regional assessment for Africa as one of priority needs to enable decision and policy-makers take the best informed decisions for now and the future of Africa. Studies on trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services using scenarios and projections and modelling can inform about biodiversity components and ecosystem services requiring protection and sustainable use in the post 2020 period and for which the resource mobilization strategy would be applied.
- (ii) The objectives of the resource mobilization strategy are not only to raise funds but also to realign expenditures, avoid future expenditures, increase efficiency in the use of resources and deliver better biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This was well stressed in the presentations of all the resource-persons.

43. Many of the participating countries benefitted from BIOFIN and made tangible progress in their resource mobilization. It would be helpful if more or possibly all African countries, including in particular French-speaking countries, could participate in BIOFIN and if BIOFIN could identify the resources needed to involve more countries. The discussions relating to the call for evidence on Resource Mobilization made by the CBD Secretariat gave ample opportunities to further share experiences not only with the Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR), the Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER), and the Financial Needs Assessment (FNA) but also with national resource mobilization strategies and solutions.

44. The 2018 IPBES regional assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa indicated clearly that Africa will not meet most of the Aichi biodiversity targets. This observation was confirmed by the 6th national reports which indicate that in general countries recorded some progress on 30% of the national

targets and insufficient progress in implementing the majority of the respective national targets. Some of the reasons were that implementation started after 2016 when most of the NBSAPs were finalized and adopted as well as lack of financial resources. Sufficient progress could be recorded after a longer implementation time. Some national targets' deadlines are beyond 2020; in other words, countries decided to achieve some targets beyond 2020. Finally, Africa has a 2063 Agenda operationalized through the African Development Bank's five priorities. It is necessary that the post-2020 biodiversity global framework make provisions for the unmet national targets, the targets for which deadlines are beyond 2020, the goals and objectives of the 2063 Agenda and other commitments made by African countries.

Workshop evaluation by participants

45. As a way to evaluate the workshop, participants revisited their lists of expectations and provided their assessments whether their respective expectations were met.

46. Annex 3 captures these assessments. In brief, all the expectations were satisfied except where gaining skills was considered as an objective, which was not an objective of this workshop.

Closing remarks

47. On behalf of GIZ, Eva Axthelm thanked the resource-persons as well as all the participants and wished safe journey back home to all.

48. Following the customary exchange of courtesies and after expressing satisfaction with the workshop, the representative of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia, declared the meeting closed.

Annex 1: Agenda of the Sub-regional preparatory workshop on biodiversity finance and resource mobilization in support of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Day 1 (November 12)	
9h00 – 10h00	<i>Registration and Coffee</i>
10h00 – 12h30	<p>Session 1: Opening of the workshop and introduction</p> <p><i>Opening and welcome remarks</i> <i>Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Namibia</i> <i>And Martin Nowack, GIZ</i></p> <p><i>Introduction of the workshop objectives and agenda</i> <i>Eva Axthelm, GIZ</i></p> <p><i>Self-introduction of participants and their expectations</i> <i>Moderator</i></p> <p>Session 2: Status and trends of biodiversity</p> <p><i>Keynote: Biodiversity and ecosystem services in Afrika- The IPBES regional assessment and 6th National Reports.</i> <i>Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, Institute for Enhanced Livelihoods</i></p> <p><i>Q&A</i></p>
12h30 - 14h00	<i>Lunch</i>
14h00 – 16h00	<p>Session 3 : Framing the context : Sustainable biodiversity finance</p> <p><i>Introduction and concepts of biodiversity finance.</i> <i>Hugo van Zyl</i></p> <p><i>Q&A</i></p>
16h00 – 16h30	<i>Coffee break</i>
16h30 – 17h30	<p><i>The current resource mobilization process within the post-2020 process</i> <i>Tracey Cumming, Member of the Expert Panel on Resource Mobilization Q&A</i></p> <p><i>Feedback from the Kinshasa workshop.</i> <i>Kalemani Jo Mulongoy</i></p> <p>Wrap-up and conclusions for day 1 <i>Moderator</i></p>
Day 2 (November 13)	
9h00 – 10h30	<p>Check-in day 2 : recap, daily agenda</p> <p>Session 4 : • Biodiversity finance and resource mobilization for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans</p> <p><i>Resource mobilisation for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)- An overview by BIOFIN</i> <i>Tracey Cumming, UNDP BIOFIN</i></p> <p><i>Q & A</i></p>
10h30 - 11h00	<i>Coffee break</i>

11h00 – 12h30	<p>Session 5 : Biodiversity finance and national resource mobilization solutions</p> <p><i>Introduction to session</i></p> <p><i>Moderator</i></p> <p><i>Country experience I</i></p>
12h30 - 14h00	<i>Lunch</i>
14h00 – 15h30	<p>Country experience II</p> <p>Discussion and synthesis of key findings relevant for biodiversity finance and a resource mobilization component of the post-2020 GBF</p>
15h30 –16h00	<i>Coffee break</i>
16h00 – 17h30	<p><i>World café</i></p> <p><i>Building blocks for biodiversity finance and resource mobilization components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, e.g. domestic resource mobilization.</i></p> <p>Wrap- up and conclusions for day 2</p>
Day 3 (14 November)	
9h00 – 10h30	<p>Recap day 2 ; daily agenda</p> <p>Session 6: Review and outlook</p> <p>Bringing it all together – synthesis discussion in plenary</p> <p><i>Working groups: Experiences with the Res Mob under the CBD and recommendations/ outlook what is needed for post-2020</i></p>
10h30 - 11h00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11h00 – 12h30	<p>Session 7: Closing</p> <p>Observations by rapporteur. <i>Kalemani Jo Mulongoy</i></p> <p>Workshop evaluation through review of expectations</p> <p>Closing remarks <i>GIZ</i> <i>Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia</i></p>
12h30 - 14h00	<i>Lunch and end of workshop</i>

Annex 2: List of participants

	Surname	Other names	Organization	Country	E-mail
1	Amurane	Guilhermina	Min of Land Environment & Rural Development	Mozambique	gamurane@gmail.com
2	Angelo	Winnie Daniel Kodi	Indigenous Information Network	Sudan	kodiwinnie@gmail.com
3	Kahuure	Bennett	MET	Namibia	Bennett.Kahuure@met.gov.na
4	Kalt	Giulia	GIZ-BMCC	Namibia	giulia.kimmai@hotmail.de
5	Kasaone	Marthin	MET	Namibia	mkkasaona@hotmail.com
6	Kedikilwe	Tsalano Peggy	Min of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism	Botswana	tsalanokedikilwe@gmail.com
7	Keoagile	Kebaabetswe	Min of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism	Botswana	kebkeoagile@gov.bw
8	Kheibes	Samantha	GIZ - BMCC	Namibia	samantha.kheibes@giz.de
9	Mashavave	Tinashe Charles	Min. of Finance & Economic Development	Zimbabwe	tc mashavave@gmail.com
10	Mavimbela	Lindani	Min. of Tourism & Environmental Affairs	Eswatini	vimbi28@gmail.com
11	Mbulu	Rosa-Stella	GIZ-BMCC	Namibia	rosa-stella.mbulu@giz.de
12	Mcladi	Norman	GIZ- BMCC	Namibia	norman.mcladi@giz.de
13	Morjan	Malik Doka	Min. of Wildlife Conservation & Tourism	South Sudan	malik.doka@gmail.com
14	Muituti	Ivy	MET	Namibia	ivy.muituti@met.gov.na
15	Mulima	Chilombo	Min of Finance	Zambia	mullychilo@gmail.com
16	Nhuleipo	Olimpio	MET	Namibia	Olimpio.Nhuleipo@met.gov.na

	Surname	Other names	Organization	Country	E-mail
17	Nicolau	Denise Karina	Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation in Mozambique	Mozambique	dnicolau@biofund.org.mz
18	Phalalo	Nyaladzo	Min of Finance & Economic Development	Botswana	nphalalo@gov.bw
19	Riha	Klemens	GIZ-BMCC	Namibia	klemens.riha@giz.de
20	Shigwedha	Veikko	MET	Namibia	veikkoshigwedha@gmail.com
21	Sikantongwe	Gambwe Kaneneka	Min of Land & Natural Resources	Zambia	gambwes@yahoo.com
22	Xavier	Victorino	UNDP-BIOFIN	Mozambique	victorino.xavier@undp.org
Resource-persons					
1	Axthelm	Eva	GIZ	Germany	eva.axthelm@giz.de
2	Cumming	Tracey	UNDP BIOFIN	South Africa	tracey.cumming@undp.org
3	Mulongoy	Kalemani Jo	Institute for Enhanced Livelihoods	Canada	iel.jo.mulongoy@gmail.com
4	Nowack	Martin	GIZ-BioEconomic	Namibia	martin.nowack@giz.de
5	Van Zyl	Hugo	Independent Economic Researchers	South Africa	hugo@independentecon.co.za

Annex 3: Participants' expectations and their evaluation

Country	Expectations	Evaluation
Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-depth understanding of resource mobilization and ways of implementation at national level ▪ Learn lessons on innovative finance particularly private sector and non-state actors ▪ To define the key areas/priorities in terms of resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better understanding following presentations by resource-persons and experiences exchanged ▪ Some discussions took place focusing on private sector and regarding bonds ▪ Presentations by country representatives indicated areas respective countries will continue pursuing beyond 2020, some of which are included in the national targets for which deadlines were beyond 2020.
Eswatini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get guidelines on how to conduct ecosystem accounting ▪ Possible levies to finance ecosystem management ▪ Success stories for adoption in facilitating biodiversity finance and resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No guidelines were given but references to useful websites were given ▪ Examples from many countries were shared and discussed ▪ Thanks to the BIOFIN project many successes stories and achievements were reported
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learn how to translate biodiversity issues into financial terms ▪ Learn and share knowledge on biodiversity evaluation tools and resource mobilization ▪ How to harmonize and integrate different biodiversity initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop was not about training but exchanges. Some relevant information was presented ▪ Knowledge on biodiversity evaluation tools and resource mobilization was much shared ▪ References were made to some experiences without going into details
Namibia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learning and sharing ▪ How best we can lobby for biodiversity finance ▪ Best ways to mobilize resources ▪ Alternative way of investing in biodiversity without applying polluter pay concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes ▪ No ▪ Examples were provided and discussed ▪ Various ways of investing in biodiversity were shared and discussed
Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To learn more on building partnerships with different stakeholders in biodiversity conservation ▪ To come up with sustainable solutions in relation to finance and resource mobilization ▪ Is a bottom-up approach feasible? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examples were shared but not detailed ways and means to build partnerships ▪ Some examples were described particularly in the context of BIOFIN ▪ Question not answered but the need to involve local communities and indigenous people was stressed

Country	Expectations	Evaluation
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To get information on available biodiversity resource window ▪ To be equipped with skills and strategies to foster resource mobilization in biodiversity ▪ Learn more about other countries' fiscal and non-fiscal incentives towards green project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A lot of information was exchanged through the presentations of resource persons and country representatives ▪ Just some knowledge based on others' experiences. Not skills and strategies ▪ Yes, information was shared including what works and possible obstacles
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How to effectively mainstream biodiversity issues across key economic sectors ▪ Comprehend the principles and concepts of biodiversity finance and resource mobilization ▪ Building capacities for biodiversity inventory assessment among technical experts (interdisciplinary and across sectors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examples of mainstreaming biodiversity issues across economic sectors were shared, without discussing the details on how to do it in a systematic manner ▪ Yes, in particular through presentations by resource-persons and experiences provided by country representatives ▪ The needs were highlighted and references to websites provided