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Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

CONCRETE ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES INCLUDING MEASURABLE TARGETS AND/OR INDICATORS TO ACHIEVE THE STRATEGIC GOALS CONTAINED IN THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ON INDICATORS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 6 of its decision IX/11 B (Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention) Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity were invited to submit views on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy, and requested the Executive Secretary, in paragraph 7, to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 6 of the decision, including options on monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the resource mobilization strategy, and make it available three months prior to the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. In paragraph 8 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to prepare, at its third meeting, a list of concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy, and submit it for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting.

2. In response, the Executive Secretary transmitted to Parties and Governments the request from the Conference of the Parties, through notification 2008-122(Ref. No. SCBD/ITS/YX/64504) dated 22 September 2008, and requested their submissions with the initial deadline of 12 December 2008. Subsequently, the Secretariat received submissions from Egypt, Peru, and Qatar. Upon the request from Parties, the Executive Secretary circulated notification 2008-166 on 17 December 2008 to extend the deadline to 31 July 2009. As a result, the Secretariat received additional submissions from the European Union, including, the Czech Republic, the European Commission and France. Further submissions were

* UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/1.

also received from Brazil and Germany. The submissions received have been made available as an information document (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/INF/4) and are also available on the website of the Convention at: <https://www.cbd.int/financial/>.

3. This note follows the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 8 of decision IX/11 B. Based on the submissions received, section II presents the brief compilation of concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization, and section III contains the compilation of indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. Section IV explores options on monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization. Sections V and VI offer a list of concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization as well as indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy. Recommendations are provided in the final section.

II. COMPILATION OF CONCRETE ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES INCLUDING MEASURABLE TARGETS AND/OR INDICATORS TO ACHIEVE THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

4. The Egyptian submission indicated that Egypt was undertaking institutional reform of the nature-conservation sector, and developing a business plan related to resource mobilization. Its new initiatives to achieve resource mobilization goals include the establishment of a sustainable protected-area financing system and draft of law on access and benefit-sharing.

5. According to the submission from the European Union, the development of targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals regarding financial resources and mechanisms, and indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy, requires careful and timely preparation. The development of specific activities or initiatives should allow for the necessary flexibility when referring to domestic resource mobilization, as key actors and structures may differ among Parties. However, activities and initiatives should be as precise as possible when identifying actors for resource mobilization in the international context. To provide a solid basis for the identification of objectives and suggested activities and initiatives under each goal, it is important to thoroughly develop needs assessments and gap analyses. In this regard, it would be important that, with respect to global financial needs, the following issues be addressed:

- (a) What are the overall and priority funding needs for biodiversity and ecosystem services globally?
- (b) How much of these needs are currently being met by existing sources?
- (c) What are the economic consequences of failing to mobilize the required resources?
- (d) What are the main obstacles for mobilizing the required resources from those actors that benefit from ecosystem services?
- (e) Which possibilities exist for co-benefits between climate-change-response activities and biodiversity, and how can these be integrated into the strategy of the Convention on Biological Diversity?
- (f) What is the gap between the needs and the current flows and what would be realistic short-, mid-, and long-term fund-raising targets?
- (g) It is possible to assess the potential of innovative mechanisms and, if yes, what would it be?

(h) How would the strategy for resource mobilization be linked to the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention after 2010?

(i) To what extent will the cost of inaction on biodiversity exceed the funding needs?

6. The European Union submission made reference to several initiatives:

(a) The European Union Biodiversity Action Plan, which explicitly addresses funding and financing for biodiversity both domestically and globally through a number of activities;

(b) The initiative of the German Government and the European Commission to undertake a global study on the economic benefits of biodiversity and the costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation “The economics of ecosystems and biodiversity” (TEEB);

(c) A European Union initiative on Business and Biodiversity, including the financing sector, seeks to introduce biodiversity considerations into corporate governance through voluntary initiatives, with a view to contributing towards reaching the 2010 biodiversity target;

(d) In connection with European Union external assistance, environmental impact assessments are carried out and strategic environmental assessments are undertaken systematically and with due regard for biodiversity in relation to environmentally-sensitive aid operations funded by member States and the Commission;

(e) The full application of the Equator Principles and the follow-up to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

(f) The LifeWeb Initiative aimed at matching voluntary commitments by Parties for the designation and management of protected areas with voluntary commitments from donors for dedicated co-financing;

(g) The implementation of a new agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) should thoroughly explore the potential of creating biodiversity co-benefits, including strengthening ecosystem resilience and services.

7. The concrete activities and initiatives suggested by Brazil are:

(a) Measurable target obligations for mobilizing adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention’s three objectives in developing countries:

(i) Increase in Official Development Assistance to national biodiversity programmes in developing country Parties;

(ii) Provide effective and efficient bilateral and regional financial assistance to countries and regions which need financial resources for their ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(iii) Examine and develop financial mechanisms for various stakeholders, especially funding agencies, to cooperate and contribute to maintaining ecosystem services;

(iv) Provide assistance for potential providers of genetic resources and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from such resources;

(v) Foster voluntary business and biodiversity offset programmes and activities, as well as to encourage their use as a systematic framework to market, exchange and monitor biodiversity values;

(b) Mobilizing domestic financial resources for biological diversity to ensure an enabling domestic environment for mobilizing adequate and predictable international and domestic financial resources:

- (i) Establish a national biodiversity account of revenues and expenditures as essential information base for supporting resource mobilization and biodiversity planning, implementation and review;
- (ii) Develop a clear and coherent financial programme for national biodiversity management that coincides with the funding cycles of major donors, in particular the replenishment cycles of the financial mechanism of the Convention;
- (iii) Introduce biodiversity financing in national budgetary systems;
- (iv) Integrate and mainstream biodiversity considerations in policy development, budgeting, planning processes, sectoral plans and development strategies;
- (v) Foster development of contracts for payment for ecosystem services and its application at the national and regional levels;
- (vi) Foster the dissemination of environmental funds as viable institutions and essential complements to national biodiversity capacities, from fund-raising and distribution to biodiversity management and policy development.

(c) Increasing new and additional financial resources for biological biodiversity:

- (i) Contribute new and additional financial resources in addition to regular negotiated replenishments for the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;
- (ii) Mobilize international private-sector investment in biodiversity management through innovative partnerships in order to create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate direct investment flows conducive to achieving national biodiversity priorities;
- (iii) Develop capital markets on Official Development Assistance promises in order to generate a substantial immediate increase in development and biodiversity spending, timed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;
- (iv) Establish national and global conservation funds to focus the attention of large private donors, encourage payroll, corporate and internet giving;
- (v) Encourage the creation of public-private agreements and international cooperation pacts for funding biodiversity conservation;
- (vi) Promote private investment in resource management and technology development for achieving sustainability of productive activities.

III. COMPILATION OF INDICATORS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

8. According to the submission from the European Commission, a set of European biodiversity indicators has been developed within the “Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators” (SEBI 2010) initiative. Under the headline indicator “funding to biodiversity” an indicator on financing biodiversity management has been developed to respond to the question of how much public funding is committed to conservation of biodiversity. It contains information on the use of the LIFE financial instrument for the environment. But the LIFE-Nature project represents only a small proportion of the total European Union budget and European funding benefiting biodiversity also comes from budget lines within other policy areas, such as agriculture, rural development and research. Therefore, there is a need

to further develop approaches to determine how much funding from the European Community from various sources has been used by the member States for nature, and whether this is sufficient to support the management and restoration of Natura 2000 and wider biodiversity needs.

9. Peru stated that its master plan and financial plan for protected natural area system includes indicators that allow for monitoring the strategic objectives of the system.

10. Brazil submitted that numerical and performance indicators should cover implementation, progress and review of the strategy for resource mobilization as follows:

- (a) Compilation of indicators to monitor the implementation;
- (b) Compilation of indicators to monitor progress towards the strategic goals and objectives;
- (c) Compilation of indicators to review the implementation by the Conference of the Parties.

IV. OPTIONS ON MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

11. A successful monitoring programme requires careful design and vigorous implementation, involving establishing monitoring goals and objectives, prioritizing and selecting vital monitoring targets, developing monitoring protocols, putting in place the necessary capacities and conditions, collecting, managing and analysing data, and reporting and communicating the results of monitoring that can enable informed decision-making. There can be several options on each of these integral elements for monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization. Benefits and associated costs, including budgetary implications and human resources, of a full-scale monitoring programme should also be considered.

12. The strategy for resource mobilization, as contained in the annex to decision IX/11 B already sets out some provisions related to monitoring requirements, including:

(a) Each Party should consider appointing a “resource mobilization focal point” to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. National implementation should include the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy (paragraph 12 of the strategy);

(b) The Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, is invited to consider how it can contribute to the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, and report back to the Conference of the Parties through the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, including consideration of a plan to address the strategy for resource mobilization, in consultation with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) implementing agencies (paragraph 13 of the strategy);

(c) The Executive Secretary should promote, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity (paragraph 15 of the Strategy); and

(d) The Executive Secretary should prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (paragraph 15 of the strategy).

13. The principal option to monitor progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization lies in the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization

strategy. This national-level option requires a considerable contribution of the resource mobilization focal point that was designed to facilitate national implementation from the strategy for resource mobilization. So far, only around 20 per cent of Parties have appointed a resource mobilization focal point, and most of the resource mobilization focal points lack adequate awareness to the strategy. Although some countries have considered financial dimensions in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, almost no countries have designed a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, and consequently most national biodiversity strategies and action plans remain to be financed.

14. The exchange of experience and good practice for resource mobilization focal points is essential to facilitating national monitoring options. The clearing-house mechanism of the Convention has been enhanced with enriched financial information, but the clear gap between dissemination of funding information and adoption and replication of relevant experience and good practice calls for more effective complementary options, such as regional and subregional workshops, where more iterative interactions can take place. A related development is that the Global Environment Facility has suggested a voluntary national business plan for recipient countries. The country-specific resource mobilization strategy process can clearly benefit from the efforts to develop a voluntary national business plan.

15. National and regional participation is essential to maximizing the benefits of preparing periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. It will not only provide sound information basis for any such global report, but also award an opportunity for resource mobilization focal points to review the monitoring of country-specific resource mobilization strategies and share pertinent experiences. As envisaged in the strategy for resource mobilization, global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization will be prepared periodically for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, i.e., one such report every two years. Such reports could provide essential information concerning the status and trends in biodiversity finances, and also help disseminate state-of-art knowledge of financial tools and instruments through more in-depth considerations of selected funding subjects.

V. LIST OF CONCRETE ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES TO ACHIEVE THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

16. In their submissions on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/INF/4), Parties have identified a wide range of concrete activities and initiatives, and most of those activities and initiatives have been undertaken or are being undertaken at both the national and international levels. However, concrete activities and initiatives at the regional and global levels are generally deficient. The concrete activities and initiatives, as listed in table 1, are designed to promote the achievement of the indicators set out in section VI below.

Table 1. List of concrete activities and initiatives

<i>Concrete activities and initiatives</i>		<i>Rationale</i>
1	Periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization	In accordance with paragraph 15 of the strategy, the Executive Secretary should prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. Such reports will continue to draw upon OECD DAC Rio markers on biodiversity, national reports, and other institutions. It will be the primary channel for tracking international financial flows and domestic funding for biodiversity. If Parties desire to enable national and

<i>Concrete activities and initiatives</i>		<i>Rationale</i>
		regional participation in the monitoring process, regional reports and workshops can be organized (roughly US\$ 80,000 per region).
2	Regional or subregional workshops to assess funding needs and identify gaps and priorities	Goal 1 aims to improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities. This goal could be facilitated and enhanced by regional/subregional workshops to be undertaken in the 2011-2012 biennium. Brazil in its submission highlighted the importance of a clear understanding of domestic funding status. The total cost of five regional/subregional workshops would be around US\$ 350,000.
3	Financial and economic panel on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services	Objective 1.2 seeks to assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity, of the failure to take measures, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services. This work should build upon the existing processes as well as outcomes of the initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and other studies. Brazil suggested an in-depth study on the economic value of biodiversity. The cost of such a panel would be around US\$ 150,000 per biennium.
4	Global support to the development of national financial plans	Objective 2.2 seeks to prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders. Such support can be integrated with the planned support to national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and combined with activities under Goal 1. Additional expense of US\$ 80,000 would be required for developing guidance materials and facilitating meetings.
5	Development and Biodiversity Initiative	Goal 5 aims to mainstream biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals. The Initiative is already operational at the Secretariat, and meetings for partners will be organized on a regular basis.
6	Globally supported regional networks on national environmental funds	Objective 3.7 seeks to continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base. Building on the experience of Latin American region, the Secretariat could identify one or two regional/national organizations for organizing and hosting regional networks in other regions. Initial support for such networks could be financed by the Global Environment Facility.
7	Plan of priority action on new and innovative financial mechanisms	Goal 4 aims to explore new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the Convention's three objectives, and Goal 3 aims to promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments. An international expert workshop, as a follow-up to

<i>Concrete activities and initiatives</i>		<i>Rationale</i>
		the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms held in Bonn, in January 2010, could be organized to identify, assess, replicate and scale-up new and innovative financial mechanisms at the expense of US\$ 150,000 per biennium
8	Training for resource mobilization focal points	Objective 6.1 seeks to build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management and objective 6.3 seeks to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity. Paragraph 12 of the Strategy suggested appointing a resource mobilization focal point to facilitate national implementation of the strategy. Many focal points either only know financial matters or only know biodiversity issues. Such training could be organized in conjunction with activities under Goal 1. Additional contingent funding of US\$ 100,000 would be necessary to ensure targeted participation.
9	Establishment and implementation of an access and benefit sharing fund	Goal 7 aims to enhance implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization. This goal should be achieved together with the international regime on access and benefit-sharing. The submission of Brazil suggested a pilot project for a benefit-sharing fund. A global programme, supported by the Global Environment Facility, could be designed and implemented to support access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms.
10	Global forums on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services for national political leaders and business leaders	Goal 8 aims to enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives. A number of forums will be organized for national political leaders and business leaders during the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and can evolve into a regular feature under the Convention.

VI. INDICATORS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MEASURABLE TARGETS TO ACHIEVE THE STRATEGIC GOALS

17. Indicators help to demonstrate, describe or measure the progress being made towards achieving established strategic goals. Most provisions of the strategy for resource mobilization can be measured straightforwardly, and relevant indicators are suggested in table 2 below. To make effective use of these suggested indicators, Parties need to consider relevant measurable targets and timetable that can track and encourage progress at the global level and the national level.

Table 2. Indicators of progress

To be measured nationally and monitored internationally

Indicators		Rationale	Measurable targets
1	Percentage of biodiversity-related	The target of the strategy is to substantially enhance international	The submission from Brazil proposed a target of at least

	funding in Official Development Assistance per annum.	financial flows and domestic funding for biological diversity. Its goal 1 suggests improving information base.	doubling by 2020 annual international financial flows to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's three objectives.
2	Percentage of financial resources generated through new and innovative financial mechanisms.	Goal 4 aims to explore new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the Convention's three objectives, and Goal 3 aims to promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments.	At least 10% of financial resources in support of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services will have been generated through new and innovative financial mechanisms by 2015.
3	Number of countries that have identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities.	Goal 1 aims to improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities.	At least 30% of Parties will have reported funding needs, gaps and priorities by 2015.
4	Number of countries that have assessed economic costs and benefits of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services.	Objective 1.2 seeks to assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity, of the failure to take measures, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services.	At least 30% of Parties will have assessed and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities by 2015.
5	Number of countries with national biodiversity strategies and action plans that have national financial plans.	Objective 2.2 seeks to prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders.	At least 50% of Parties will have prepared national financial plans by 2015.
6	Number of financial institutions and development agencies with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services among their funding priorities.	Goal 5 aims to mainstream biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals.	At least 60% of financial institutions and development agencies (reporting under OECD/DAC) will have included biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in their priorities by 2015.
7	Number of countries with national environmental funds effectively resourced and managed	Objective 3.7 seeks to continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base.	At least 60% of Parties will have effectively resourced and managed environmental funds that provide financial support to biodiversity and associated ecosystem services by 2015.
8	Number of resource mobilization focal points that attend resource mobilization	Objective 6.1 seeks to build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource	At least two persons per country will have been trained through workshops on resource

	training workshops	utilization and management and objective 6.3 seeks to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.	mobilization by 2015.
9	Percentage of countries with access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms, supported by a benefit-sharing fund	Goal 7 aims to enhance implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization.	At least 80% of developing country Parties will have access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization by 2015.
10	Percentage of countries with national political leaders and business leaders that participate in global events on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in support of resource mobilization	Goal 8 aims to enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives.	At least 50% of Parties will have participated, through their national political leaders and business leaders, in global events on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in support of resource mobilization by 2015.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

18. The present note was requested by the Conference of the Parties with the clear message that Parties would submit views on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy. Although several Parties made useful submissions, the present note has not benefited from any formal or informal consultations with Parties. Hence, the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention is advised to consider all the information provided in the present note against the requirements and spirit of decision IX/11 B, and request the Executive Secretary to prepare a proposal elucidating how any agreed activity and initiative will be implemented, for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

19. The third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting, adopts a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives adopted in decision IX/11 B,

Having considered the recommendations from the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open Ended Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention,

Options to monitor progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization

1. *Urges* Parties that have not done so to appoint a "resource mobilization focal point" to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization;

/...

2. *Reiterates* that national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should include the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Global Environment Facility to organize regional and subregional workshops to assist with the development of country-specific resource mobilization strategy, promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity and facilitate the national monitoring of country-specific resource mobilization strategies;

4. *Decides* that the global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should be prepared in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ordinary meetings, and with national and regional participations, should provide essential information on the status and trends in biodiversity finances as well as help to disseminate funding knowledge and know-how as related to biodiversity;

Indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization

5. *Adopts* the following indicators and associated targets for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (elaborated by the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its third meeting, using table 2 above):

6. *Decides* that the adopted indicators and associated targets for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should be used in the global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization;

Concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization

7. *Adopts* the following concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization (elaborated by the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its third meeting using table 1 above):

(to be completed)

8. *Invites* donor Parties to provide financial support to the realization of the concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization.
