



Republic of Iraq



Ministry of Environment



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# RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2015-2020)

For The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action  
Plan for Iraq (2015-2020)



## **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2015-2020)**

### **NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2020) - IRAQ**

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#### **Supervision, Authoring, Editing and Coordinating Team**

Dr. Ali Al-Lami	Head of the Team/Project Manager – MoE Technical Advisor
Diane Klaimi	UNEP-ROWA
Mrs. Mia Fant	International Consultant
Mrs. Alessandra Rossi	International Consultant
Mrs. Zainab Khalil Ibrahim	Project team – MoE staff
Ms. Deena Yahya Butrus	Project team – MoE staff
Ms. Zena Abdullah Khalaf	Project team – MoE staff

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## 1 Introduction

A country based Resource Mobilization Strategy is an essential element of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Iraq. The need for mobilization of adequate financial resources for biodiversity protection is clearly stated in the CBD Strategic Plan to 2020 and in the Aichi Targets. **Aichi Biodiversity Target 20** reads: “By 2020, at the latest, **the mobilization of financial resources** for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 **from all sources**, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, **should increase substantially from the current levels**. This target will be subject to changes contingent to **resource needs assessments** to be developed and reported by Parties”.

In this context, the progress of Iraq is still very limited, and the mechanism for evaluating the financial needs for implementation of biodiversity policies and plans has to be developed yet.

Nevertheless, the present Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) is addressed to highlight the critical needs, the main gaps and a general set of actions in order to set the national framework for enhancing international financial flows and domestic funding for the NBSAP in the 5-year period 2015-2020.

### 1.1 CBD Reporting Framework

At CBD COP 9 (2008) the Decision IX/11 was adopted, where eight main goals for enhancing resource mobilization at the global level were established:

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

At CBD COP 10 (2010) the need for elaboration of country-specific resource mobilization strategies in the framework of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans was reiterated, aimed at implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Furthermore, in decisions X/23 and X/3 the process for financial needs assessment for the implementation of NBSAPs was outlined and fifteen indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization were defined.

Finally, at CBD COP 11 (2012) an effective **reporting framework** was established to allow Parties to review **baseline information** and **establish targets** within their Resource Mobilization Strategy, which is divided into **5 worksheets** corresponding to the “data fields”:

1. Information on International Flows of Financial Resources;
2. Information on the availability of financial resources in each country;
3. Information on the steps being taken to implement the Strategy for Resource Mobilization;

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4. Information on specific issues related to resource availability;
5. Activity classification.

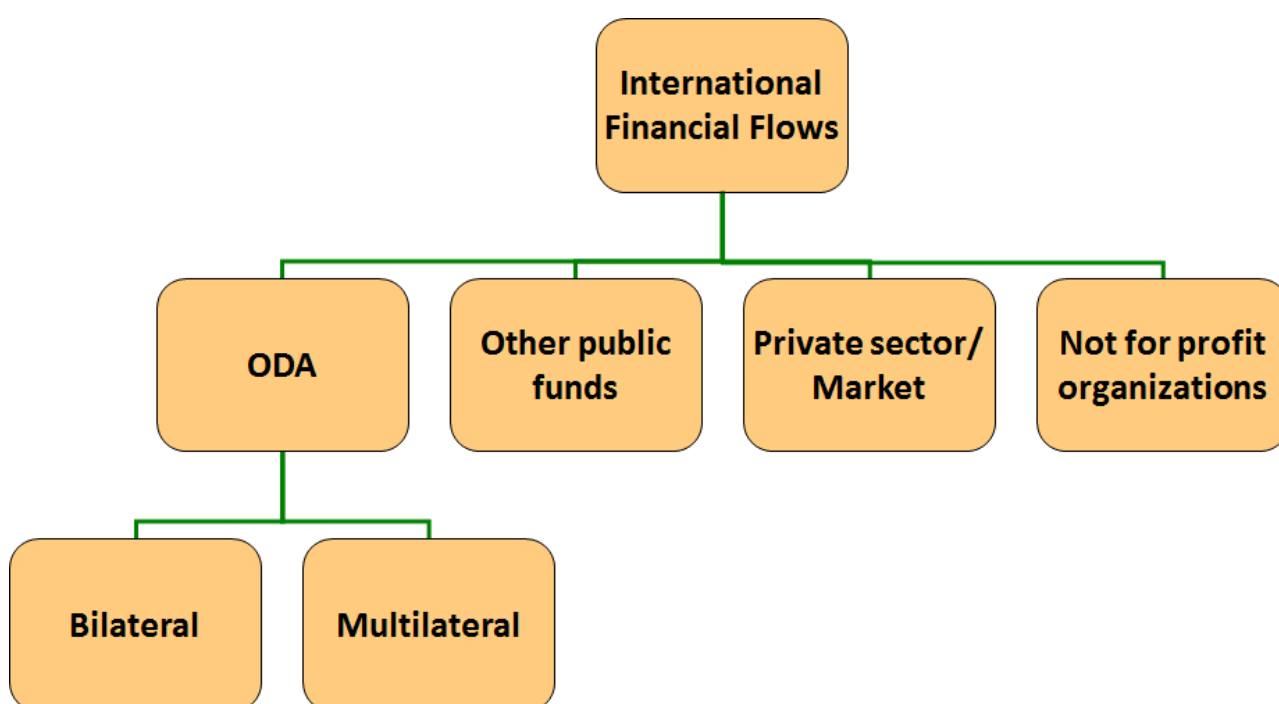
## 2 Iraqi framework

The following paragraphs will briefly address the main issues as described in the CBD reporting framework that will give a general overview of the resource baseline in Iraq. The international financial flows that have been used up to now in the country are presented in a Table and they can provide a background reference and source to explore other potential donor possibilities from the same entities or from similar ones.

Concerning the domestic picture about financial possibilities, this largely depends on the governmental budgetary allocation and on the financial flow that is mainstreamed down to the local (Governorate) level. Interesting scenarios can be explored and investigated as concerns the private sector with a particular focus on the oil and mining companies.

### 2.1 Financial flows

**FIGURE 1: CHART OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS ACCORDING TO THE REPORTING FRAMEWORK OF THE CBD**



**TABLE 1: INTERNATIONAL DONORS AND ODA THAT HAVE BEEN OPERATING IN IRAQ IN RECENT YEARS**

Year	Donor name	Aid description	Purpose name (sector)	Long description
2010	Japan	Project-type interventions	Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	
2010	Japan	Project-type interventions	Sanitation - large systems	
2010	Japan	Project-type interventions	Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	
2010	Japan	Project-type interventions	Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	
2010	Japan	Project-type interventions	Bio-diversity	
2010	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural education/training	AusAID-JICA agricultural training for Iraqis

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Year	Donor name	Aid description	Purpose name (sector)	Long description
2010	Australia	Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	Agricultural development	Small scale Ag projects in Iraq
2010	Australia	Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	Agricultural development	Scholarships Iraq AIAS
2011	Germany	Project-type interventions	Rural development	Learning region - a community development centre for the region of Berwari Bala, Iraq
2011	Italy	Project-type interventions	Agricultural development	Support the increase of agricultural production together with a more conscious and rational management of water resources in rural areas of south Iraq
2011	Sweden	Scholarships/training in donor country	Trade policy and admin. management	
2011	United Arab Emirates	Project-type interventions	Bio-diversity	
2011	Japan	Project-type interventions	Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	
2011	Japan	Project-type interventions	Sanitation - large systems	
2011	Japan	Project-type interventions	Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	
2011	Korea	Imputed student costs	Higher education	Produce international experts in the field of development economics and public policy. Contribute to developing capacity of developing countries.
2011	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural research	Soil Salinity Project
2011	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural development	Small scale Ag projects in Iraq
2011	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural research	ACIAR crop project in Northern Iraq
2011	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural education/training	AusAID-JICA agricultural training for Iraqis
2011	Australia	Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	Agricultural development	Scholarships Iraq AIAS
2011	Australia	Other technical assistance	Agricultural development	Iraq Agriculture Strategy Design
2011	GEF	Project-type interventions	Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	GEF Focal Area Description Biodiversity. Enabling Activity. Amount of planned co-financing: USD 0.45 million.
2012	Italy	Project-type interventions	Biosphere protection	Pilot project for the post war reconstruction of Iraq aimed at promoting sustainable development of marshlands and

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Year	Donor name	Aid description	Purpose name (sector)	Long description
				mitigate greenhouse gasses effects impacts
2012	Italy	Project-type interventions	Biosphere protection	The project provides guidance and support to the Iraqi stakeholders on how to develop a long-term preservation and management plan, build capacity and raise awareness among the local population
2012	Japan	Project-type interventions	River basins' development	TC AGGREGATED ACTIVITIES
2012	Japan	Project-type interventions	Sanitation - large systems	TC AGGREGATED ACTIVITIES
2012	Australia	Project-type interventions	Agricultural land resources	Australia-Iraq Soil Salinity Management project in Central and Southern Iraq, delivered by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) in partnership with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA).
2012	Australia	Other technical assistance	Agricultural education/training	Co-funding arrangement between Australia and Japan on an agricultural training program based in the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) that aims to strengthen capacity in agricultural research in Iraq.
2012	Australia	Scholarships/training in donor country	Agricultural development	This initiative provides funding to support the Australia Iraq Agricultural Scholarships (AIAS) program. AIAS provides Iraqi public servants with postgraduate scholarships in Australian Institutions to support the Iraqi agricultural sector and includes up to 24 months pre-course intensive English language training.

## 2.2 Information on the Availability of Financial Resources

The domestic availability of financial resources in Iraq is provided mainly through governmental budget allocation. Governorates and the municipalities at the local level have also a budgetary share that can be conveyed to target project and implementation of actions, if they are appropriately integrated into the Governorate Development Plans and aligned with relevant strategic objectives.

The private sector with particular reference to the most productive and flourishing activities, can also contribute budget for the implementation of certain projects and actions that are considered either of interest/importance to the specific stakeholder or that are considered as a sort of mitigation measure to compensate the impact that certain productive activities (like mining and oil extraction) are determining on the environment. Oil and gas extraction companies could be such a source of financing, as well as some of the food processing companies and factories related to the dates production in the Basra Governorate could



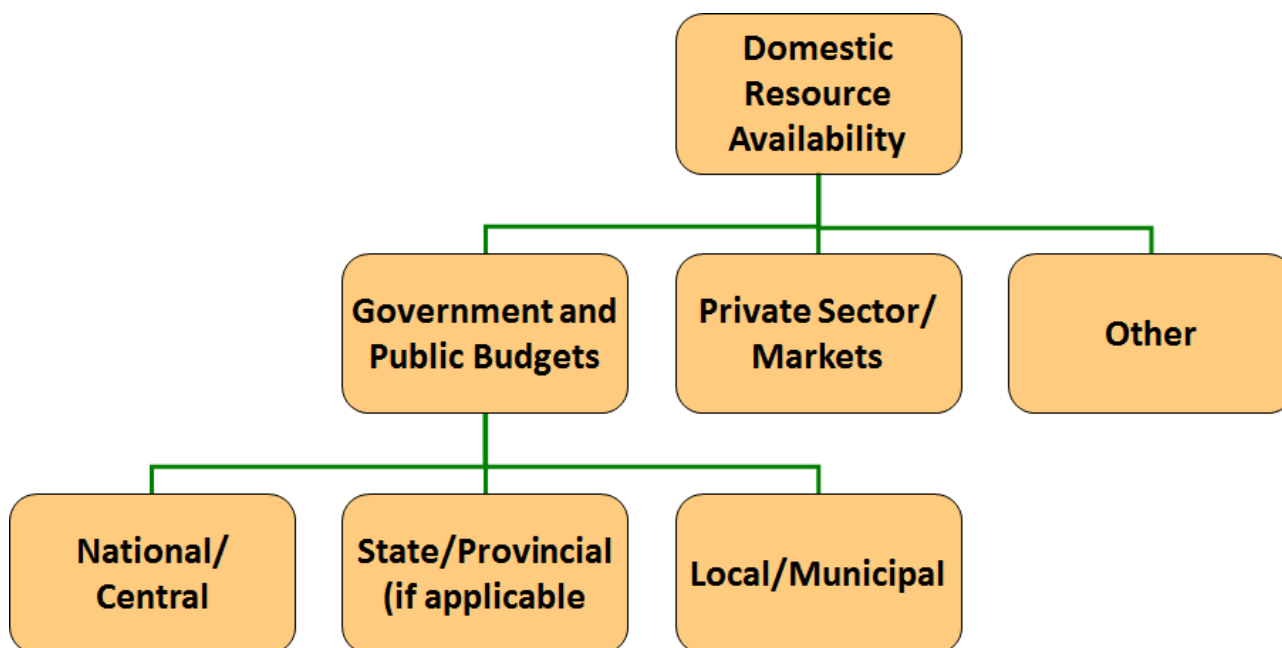
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be potential donors for projects aimed at preserving local diversity of date palm species and agro-biodiversity.

Other domestic sources of financing for the Strategy and its related actions could be national and local NGOs operating in the field of nature and biodiversity conservation on a voluntary basis. In these cases financing opportunities could possibly be less probable since these not for profit organizations rely frequently on donations and self-financing of activities. However, their contribution to the implementation of the actions and ultimately the Strategy could be granted as 'in-kind' support with staffing and technical equipment and/or advice.

**FIGURE 2: CHART OF THE DOMESTIC FINANCIAL FLOWS ACCORDING TO THE REPORTING FRAMEWORK OF THE CBD**



## 2.3 Activity Classification

The various actions that have been defined and identified in the NBSAP have been already assigned a 'thematic area' depending on the nature and type of intervention required by that sub-set of actions; this corresponds to a sort of grouping of the main Aichi themes, with additional elements, as relevant, depending on the specific country situation and needs.

The 'Activity classification' proposed by the CBD framework proposes a grouping of activities according to the following categories.

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

Accordingly and when relevant, the CBD proposed category will be mentioned/added up for the NBSAP actions in the following National Financial Mobilization Table.

### 3 National Financial Mobilization

The following Table reports the actions defined in the NBSAP, with their original ‘thematic area’ as assigned in the NBSAP document in addition to the category, when relevant, from the CBD framework.

**TABLE 2 – NATIONAL FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION**

<b>CATEGORY B</b>		
<b>Focal Area 1: Awareness and Traditional Knowledge</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
<b>A.1.a</b> Awareness tools	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Higher Education	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.1.b</b> Institutional awareness	All the Ministries	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.1.c</b> Public awareness	Governorate Councils. Governorates Directorates: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources. NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.1.d</b> Research on traditional uses of medicinal plants	Universities, NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors
<b>A.1.e</b> Ecosystem services knowledge spread at all levels	Universities and research institution, NGOs, Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.1.f</b> Estimation of institutional and public awareness	Ministries: Environment, Planning	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Donors
<b>A.1.g</b> Ethnic groups of Iraq and their linkage with biodiversity	Ministry of Culture, NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Donors
<b>A.1.h</b> Support local traditional communities	Governorate Councils	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors

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<b>CATEGORY B</b>		
<b>Focal Area 2: Policy</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
<b>A.2.a</b> Protected area legislation	Ministry of Environment	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.b</b> Forestry legislations review	Ministry of Agriculture	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.c</b> Responsible bodies for the control of invasive alien species.	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Trade	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.d</b> Environmental standards review	Ministry of Environment	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.e</b> Invasive alien species legislation	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Trade	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.f</b> Reviewing and updating threatened species legislation	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.g</b> Strategy for the sustainable use of ecosystem services	Universities and research institution, NGOs, Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources, planning	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.h</b> Legislation to prevent desertification	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities

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<b>CATEGORY B</b>		
<b>Focal Area 2: Policy</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
		- Donors
<b>A.2.i</b> Enforce the reviewed forestry legislation	Ministry of Agriculture	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors
<b>A.2.j</b> Cross-sectoral Guidelines for sustainability	Ministry of Environment	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Donors

<b>CATEGORY A</b>		
<b>Focal Area 3: Protected Areas and conservation</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
<b>A.3.a</b> Establishment and management of ten new protected areas	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources The National Committee for Protected Areas Universities and research institution NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities (e.g. hunting and fishing taxes) - Biodiversity offsets (compensation for developments and dangerous activities) - Donors
<b>A.3.b</b> List of threatened species of Iraq published and Action Plan for conservation actions.	Ministry of Environment, Universities and research institution NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors
<b>A.3.c</b> Identify and restore desertified lands.	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources, Planning. Universities and research institution.	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors

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<b>CATEGORY C</b>		
<b>Focal Area 4: Monitoring and Assessment</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
<b>A.4.a</b> GIS map of most sensitive habitats of Iraq	Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.4.b</b> Planning a GIS database for habitat assessment	Universities and research institution, NGOs, Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.4.c</b> Database on habitat loss	Universities and research institution, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.4.d</b> Inventory of forests of Iraq, forest loss and pressures	Ministries: Agriculture, planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.4.e</b> Monitoring pollutants	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Oil, Industry, Municipalities, Water Resources, Science and Technology Universities and research institution,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.4.f</b> Regional assessments and management on ecosystem services	Governorate Councils. Governorates Directorates: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> </ul>

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CATEGORY C		
Focal Area 4: Monitoring and Assessment		
Action	Source and Budget	Financial Mechanism
	NGOs. Universities and research institution	- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors
<b>A.4.g</b> Completing a GIS database for habitat assessment	Universities and research institution, NGOs, Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors
<b>A.4.h</b> List of invasive species of Iraq reviewed and published and research on dangerous species completed	Ministry of Environment Universities and research institutions, NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors

CATEGORY C		
Focal Area 5: Training		
Action	Source and Budget	Financial Mechanism
<b>A.5.a</b> Training Workshops on Protected Areas	Ministry of Environment	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors
<b>A.5.b</b> Trainings for local institutional bodies on biodiversity and traditional knowledge	Governorate Councils Local Universities and research institution, Local NGOs	- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority - Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities - Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives - Donors

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<b>CATEGORY C</b>		
<b>Focal Area 5: Training</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Source and Budget</b>	<b>Financial Mechanism</b>
<b>A.5.c</b> Governmental conferences on biodiversity issues	All the Ministries Universities and research institution, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.5.d</b> Trainings for technical staff	All the concerned Ministries Universities and research institution, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>
<b>A.5.e</b> Trainings on international policy concerning the environment	All the Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct budgetary allocation from line responsible authority</li> <li>- Various taxes types where a share of the tax amount is devolved to conservation activities</li> <li>- Financial shares coming from re-directing the budget deriving from removal of perverse incentives</li> <li>- Donors</li> </ul>

## 4 The role of mainstreaming the actions for the financial sourcing of the NBSAP

In the NBSAP document, all the actions that have been identified have also been cross-checked with the projects, plans and actions envisaged by the other main national planning documents and existing strategies. Where common objectives and contact points are found between the NBSAP and the other national plan/strategy considered scenarios could open for a joint implementation of the actions thereby using partially or totally the financial mechanism already in place.

The Table below reports the NBSAP actions and the possibility of mainstreaming them into other relevant National Plans/Strategies to avoid duplication of financial efforts and resources and, where possible, to harmonize the implementation.

**TABLE 3 – MAINSTREAMING OF NBSAP GOALS AND TARGETS INTO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS**

NBSAP Goals and Targets	Mainstreaming Projects and Actions in the National Strategies and Plans of Iraq	
A.1.a Awareness tools		
A.1.b Institutional awareness	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 1.1.4, environmental awareness about damage of burning waste. Project 3.1.3, Raising awareness about urban expansion to agricultural lands and orchards. Project 3.3.6, Environmental awareness in the fight against desertification. Project 3.3.11, Raising awareness to decision-maker level on implementing green belts in Baghdad and governorates.
A.1.c Public awareness	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 5</u> , point 5. <u>Goal 10</u> , point 7
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 1.1.4, Environmental awareness about damage of burning waste. Project 3.1.3, Raising awareness about urban expansion to agricultural lands and orchards. Project 3.3.6, Environmental awareness in the fight against desertification. Project 5.4.1, Integration of biodiversity in the curricula of research, education and training. Project 10.4.1, Raising environmental awareness among students in schools, institutes and universities Project 10.4.3 Environmental awareness and education among communities women and youth Project 10.4.4, Environmental awareness in the most vulnerable areas.
	<u>Poverty Strategy 2010-2014</u>	Outcome 3.6, Improve the curricula of the technical education schools and match them with the needs of labor market, especially for rural and agricultural sectors. Outcome 4, action 4.3.6, awareness of rural people about the surrounding environment.
	<u>Higher Education Strategy 2011-2020</u>	Program 4, Update the curricula with current scientific developments Program 6, Raising capacities in line with the sustainable development needs



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NBSAP Goals and Targets	Mainstreaming Projects and Actions in the National Strategies and Plans of Iraq	
<b>A.1.d</b> Research on traditional uses of medicinal plants		
<b>A.1.e</b> Ecosystem services knowledge spread at all levels	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.4.2, Environmental awareness and education among parliamentarians, decision makers, religious leaders and opinion leaders. Project 10.4.3 Environmental awareness and education among communities women and youth
<b>A.1.f</b> Estimation of institutional and public awareness	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.4.2, Action 10.4.3, Action 10.4.4
<b>A.1.g</b> Ethnic groups of Iraq and their linkage with biodiversity	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.7.1, Outreach and inventory of cultural environmental heritage
<b>A.1.h</b> Support local traditional communities	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 1.9.1, Building a database on craft industries in Iraq Project 5.7.1, Outreach and inventory of cultural environmental heritage.
<b>A.2.a</b> Protected area legislation	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.b</b> Forestry legislations review	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.c</b> Responsible bodies for the control of invasive alien species.		
<b>A.2.d</b> Environmental standards review	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Projects 1.4.1, 1.7.3, 1.11.1, 1.13.1, Identifying the national air pollutants. Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.e</b> Invasive alien species legislation	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.f</b> Reviewing and updating threatened species legislation	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.2, Monitoring and activation of compliance with laws

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2015-2020)**

**NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2020) - IRAQ**

NBSAP Goals and Targets	Mainstreaming Projects and Actions in the National Strategies and Plans of Iraq	
		Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.g</b> Strategy for the sustainable use of ecosystem services	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.1, Developing the institutional framework for biodiversity management.
<b>A.2.h</b> Legislation to prevent desertification	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 3</u> , point 5. <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.i</b> Enforce the reviewed forestry legislation	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 2
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.2, Monitoring and activation of compliance with laws Project 10.1.1, Modernizing legal framework for environment
<b>A.2.j</b> Cross-sectoral Guidelines for sustainability	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 10</u> , point 3. <u>Goal 3</u> , point 5
<b>A.3.a</b> Establishment and management of ten new protected areas	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 5</u> , point 2.
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 4.4.1, Preservation of biodiversity in the marine environment. Project 4.5.1, Integrated management of Iraqi coast Project 5.1.1, Establishment of national protected areas network.
<b>A.3.b</b> List of threatened species of Iraq published and Action Plan for conservation actions.	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.1.6, Inventory of biodiversity and lists of endemic and endangered species.
<b>A.3.c</b> Identify and restore desertified lands.	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 3</u> , point 1.
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 3.3.3 (1.1.3), Monitoring and assessing deserts, draught and rainfall. Project 3.1.1, Management and use of soil and land and mapping of degraded soils.
<b>A.4.a</b> GIS map of most sensitive habitats of Iraq	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 5</u> , point 4.
<b>A.4.b</b> Planning a GIS database for habitat assessment		
<b>A.4.c</b> Database on habitat loss	<u>Iraqi National Energy Strategy (INES)</u>	Strategic Objective 5, Environmental sustainability

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2015-2020)**

**NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2020) - IRAQ**

NBSAP Goals and Targets	Mainstreaming Projects and Actions in the National Strategies and Plans of Iraq	
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 2.5.3, Development of national environmental database and atlases Project 2.7.2, Using remote sensing techniques and GIS for the marshlands (monitoring and evaluation) Project 3.1.1, Management and use of soil and land and mapping of degraded soils. Project 9.1.2, Impact of agricultural pesticides on marshland environment.
<b>A.4.d</b> Inventory of forests of Iraq, forest loss and pressures	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 2.5.3, Development of national environmental database and atlases Project 2.7.2, Using remote sensing techniques and GIS for the marshlands (monitoring and evaluation)
<b>A.4.e</b> Monitoring pollutants	<u>National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017</u>	Chapter 7, <u>Goal 2</u> , point 4. <u>Goal 4</u> . <u>Goal 9</u> , point 2, 3.
	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 1.13.2, Establishing a air quality monitoring network Project 1.13.3, Conducting studies and research on air quality monitoring Project 1.13.5, Establishing air quality control system in Baghdad and governorates Project 2.4.1, Developing a program for monitoring and control of different water resources and sources of pollution Project 2.4.4, Remote sensing project to monitor the water quality of Euphrates, Habbaniya lake and discharges flowing into them Project 2.4.6, Development of environmental monitoring and early warning systems Project 2.4.7, Improvement of quality of water resources in northern governorates through developing monitoring and install remote sensing systems Project 2.9.3, Establishing a program to monitor and locate sewage disposal in rivers (to be included within the sewage system development plan). Project 2.10.8, Monitoring and control of water quality in the downstream estuary. Project 4.1.1, National plan to study marine pollution sources (including land based sources etc.)
	<u>Iraqi National Energy Strategy (INES)</u>	Strategic Objective 5, Environmental sustainability
<b>A.4.f</b> Regional assessments and management on ecosystem services		
<b>A.4.g</b> Completing a GIS database for habitat assessment	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 2.5.3, Development of national environmental database and atlases Project 2.7.2, Using remote sensing techniques and GIS for the marshlands (monitoring and evaluation) Project 3.1.1, Management and use of soil and land and mapping of degraded soils.

**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2015-2020)****NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2020) - IRAQ**

<b>NBSAP Goals and Targets</b>	<b>Mainstreaming Projects and Actions in the National Strategies and Plans of Iraq</b>	
		Project 5.1.5, Mapping of important areas of biodiversity and birds.
<b>A.4.h</b> List of invasive species of Iraq reviewed and published and research on dangerous species completed		
<b>A.5.a</b> Training Workshops on Protected Areas	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.3, Capacity building for the biodiversity-related staff
<b>A.5.b</b> Trainings for local institutional bodies on biodiversity and traditional knowledge	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.3, Capacity building for the biodiversity-related staff
<b>A.5.c</b> Governmental conferences on biodiversity issues	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.3, Capacity building for the biodiversity-related staff
<b>A.5.d</b> Trainings for technical staff	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.3, Capacity building for the biodiversity-related staff
	<u>Higher Education Strategy 2011-2020</u>	Program 6, Raising capacities in line with the sustainable development needs
<b>A.5.e</b> Trainings on international policy concerning the environment	<u>NESAP</u>	Project 5.6.3, Capacity building for the biodiversity-related staff