Resource Mobilization

Transformational change across all aspects of finance

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) represents a unique opportunity to address the biodiversity crisis and the degradation of nature’s contribution to people in a holistic manner. Transformative change must address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. Therefore the resource mobilization strategy must be comprehensive, spelling out actions that need to be taken by all stakeholders, public and the private sector, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. This paper provides a summary of all key elements that the resource mobilization strategy needs to address to close the biodiversity finance gap of at least US$ 700 bn.

Align financial flows
Capital allocation, stewardship, and lending decisions should contribute to the preservation and restoration of biodiversity. Today, it remains largely unknown how global financial capital impacts biodiversity; a critical step is to better understand and publish this impact. The GBF must ensure that public and private financial flows are aligned with the global biodiversity goals, milestones and targets. Governments need to ensure that regulatory frameworks are adapted in order to require all businesses and financial institutions (public and private) to regularly measure, assess and report on, and disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and financial institutions. The alignment of public and private financial flows must be reflected in the GBF goals, milestones and targets, the resource mobilization strategy and it needs to be appropriately defined.

Eliminate harmful incentives
The GBF must address all incentives harmful to biodiversity and ensure that these are redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated in a just and equitable way by 2030, by at least US$ 500bn per year. The CBD Parties must ensure that incentives, including public and private, economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Increase domestic and international biodiversity finance
A significant increase of public (domestic and international) as well as private finance is essential to restore biodiversity. International finance for biodiversity should be increased by at least US$ 60 billion annually to developing countries, as part of the US$ 200 billion overall financing target proposed in the current GBF draft target 19.

Enhance transparency, efficient use of resources and policy coherence
Essential mechanisms for implementing the GBF are the National Biodiversity Finance Plans. All Parties should develop or update these Plans, or their equivalents by 2024. In addition, effective resource mobilisation requires transparency and must include the full and effective participation of all stakeholders.
# WWF proposals for key targets of the 1st draft GBF

WWF proposals for additional text are in **bold**.

| **Goal D** | The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision is closed, **including by significantly increasing finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework**, and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity.

| **Milestone D.1** | Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US $700 billion per year, by **significantly increasing finance from all sources for the implementation of the framework and minimizing public and private financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity by 2030**.

| **Milestone D.3** | Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned and or committed by 2030, **based on the needs to achieve the 2050 Goals and Vision**.

| **Target 14** | Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and **public and private** financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values, requiring financial institutions to measure assess, disclose, and account for risks, dependencies and impacts associated with biodiversity loss, addressing their impacts on biodiversity by reflecting assessed risks and opportunities in their investment decisions.

| **Target 15** | Target 15. **Adopt regulatory measures ensuring all businesses** (public and private, large, medium and small) **assess, disclose and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce eliminate their negative impacts by at least half, halve their footprint and increase become nature positive, impacts, contributing to reduce biodiversity-related risks to businesses, and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, use and disposal, sourcing and supply chains, including by immediately implementing deforestation and conversion free supply chains.**

| **Target 18** | Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them **with an absolute minimum of by at least US$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies**, and ensure that all incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

| **Target 19** | Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional, and **effective and easily accessible** financial resources and **funding for equitable and rights based nature-based solutions**, increasing by at least US$ 60 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, **effectively and consistently leveraging and scaling up** private finance, and increasing significantly domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthened capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for **effective** implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

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