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Agenda item 4 (a)

Resource mobilization and financial mechanism: resource mobilization

Resource mobilization*

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling paragraphs 40 to 43 of decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization² established in decision 15/7;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the Republic of Colombia for hosting the meetings of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided;

3. *Acknowledges* that, considering paragraph 2 (c) of its terms of reference,³ the Advisory Committee was not in a position to finalize its work without taking account of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-Sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources at its second meeting, scheduled for August 2024, and therefore invites the Committee to re-convene in person, with the possibility of remote participation, after the second meeting of the Working Group, in order to finalize its work under the aforementioned part of its mandate and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

4. *Recommends* that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

[*Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention as the basis for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources, while noting that Articles 11 and 21 are also relevant in this regard,]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

² See CBD/RM/AC/2023/1/4 and CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4.

³ Decision 15/7, annex II.

[*Recalling also* Goal D and Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity⁴ Framework, while also noting the relevance of Goal C, as well as Targets 14, 15 and 18 for providing and mobilizing resources from all sources,]

[*Alarmed* by the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that such loss poses to nature and human well-being, and emphasizing that the effective implementation of the Framework is critically dependent on increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, domestic and international, public and private, with a view to closing the biodiversity financing gap and making adequate and predictable resources available in a timely manner for the effective implementation of the Framework,]

[*Recalling* decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 and the adoption of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization (Building blocks and structure for phase I (2023–2024)), contained in annex I to the decision,]

Welcoming the [swift] establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by the Global Environmental Facility, as well as the decisions adopted at the first meeting of its Council, [while noting that current pledges to the Fund amount to [around 230.8 million]⁵ United States dollars, of which [around 128 million] dollars have been deposited],

[*Emphasizing* the urgent need to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in an appropriate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to reach Target 18 of the Framework,]

Taking note of the increased recognition in the international community of the benefits of synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance,

[*Reiterating* that the provision and mobilization of resources from all sources for implementation of the Framework should follow a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach,]

[*Recognizing* that, despite the important role and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities[, people of African descent,] and women and youth representatives to the implementation of the Framework, they receive relatively little finance and often lack direct access to biodiversity finance,]

[*Recalling* the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization and its mandate reflected in paragraphs 40 to 43 of, and annex II to, decision 15/7, and noting with appreciation the work of the Advisory Committee,]

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the Republic of Colombia for hosting the meetings of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided,

[National finance plans

1. *Encourages* all Parties to develop, update and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, on the basis of an assessment of biodiversity expenditure and finance needs, and of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, to support adequate and timely mobilization of international and domestic, public and private financial resources for the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;]

⁴ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁵ Figure as at 27 May 2024, fluctuating owing to exchange rates.

[Review of the] Strategy for resource mobilization

2. *[Adopts][Welcomes]* the revised strategy for resource mobilization, for the period 2025–2030, for the Framework, as contained in annex I, as [a flexible framework to guide] [a guidance to] the implementation [by all Parties, actors and stakeholders] [of the goals and targets] of the Framework related to resource mobilization, [taking national priorities and circumstances into account];

3. *Encourages* [all] Parties, and invites other Governments, to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in the [further development] [revising, updating] and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as well as in the [updating] development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, in accordance with national priorities, capacities and circumstances;

4. *[Calls for][Encourages]* developed country Parties, [other developed countries] and [Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties][other Parties] to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in their efforts to [fulfil their obligation to] [increase total biodiversity related international] [provide new, additional and adequate] financial resources [to facilitate the implementation of the Framework, with an emphasis on megadiverse countries, and] developing country Parties[, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework];

[5. *Encourages* all Parties to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in their efforts to mobilize new, additional and adequate domestic financial resources;]

6. *[Invites][Encourages]* relevant international organizations and initiatives, [and invites] the private sector, [financial institutions], [philanthropic organizations] other major stakeholder groups and multi-stakeholder partnerships, to support the implementation of the strategy, including by [providing] [deploying] financial [support][resources] and by aligning public and private financial flows with the Framework;

7. *[Acknowledges]* that the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements have also adopted strategies for resource mobilization, and encourages [opportunities for harnessing synergies,] [increased cooperation and synergies in their implementation,] [including synergies related to the mobilization and use of resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use] [as well as the avoidance of duplication in their implementation][in line with respective mandates, while acknowledging the need to increase transparency and avoiding double-counting];

8. *Decides* to [monitor progress in implementing the strategy for resource mobilization [and assessing impacts on biodiversity and human rights] through the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to][undertake an in-depth] review][take stock] of the strategy [through the global review to be considered] at its [seventeenth][eighteenth] meeting [,including an assessment of the impacts of innovative finance solutions on biodiversity and human rights];

[9. *Invites* Parties, [as well as] [by engaging with] [non-State actors] [relevant] rightsholders and stakeholders to provide relevant information, including on good practices, innovations, challenges and lessons learned, through the seventh national reports, in line with decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022, in order to support the aforementioned [in-depth] review;]

[10. *Decides* to appoint a panel of experts to carry out analyses of all financial flows for the period covered by the Framework to determine the extent to which Parties have met their obligations under Target 19 of the Framework and report to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Parties;]

[11. *Urges* Parties, the private sector, financial institutions and multilateral development banks to put in place and enforce social and environmental safeguards and apply a human rights-based approach in developing or scaling up biodiversity and finance instruments, in particular for innovative schemes, in line with decisions XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and 14/15 of 29 November 2018 on guidelines for safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms;]

Assessing efficiency, effectiveness, gaps and overlaps [in the biodiversity finance landscape]

12. [Welcomes] [Notes] the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape⁶ prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;⁷

13. *Recognizes* the ongoing work by Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth representatives, and other [relevant] stakeholders, as well as organizations and initiatives at all levels, to strengthen, simplify and [reform] [leveraging synergies among] existing instruments for biodiversity finance [under the Convention on Biological Diversity], and other [similar instruments] [actions], with a view to closing the biodiversity finance gap;

[13alt. *Recognizes* the ongoing work of all actors to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance [and other actions, with a view to closing the biodiversity finance gap to close the biodiversity finance gap;]

14. [*Recognizes*][Notes] [that] the [voluntary] actions outlined in the non-exhaustive list contained in annex II [to the present decision could improve the biodiversity finance landscape, thereby supporting the implementation of the Convention and of the Framework], and encourages all relevant actors to carry out those actions, as appropriate;

[15. *Recognizes with concern* the significant gap that remains to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, including domestic, international, and public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to reach Target 19 of the Framework to mobilize at least 200 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

[16. *Notes* a [relative] [positive] trend in development finance for biodiversity, as the total development finance for biodiversity has [significantly] increased, [showing encouraging trends over the last decade,] and [underlines] [notes with concern] that, [in spite of this [relative, evolutionary, trend] [increase], a critical gap still remains before reaching the target of the Framework to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, [including official development assistance,] and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

[17. *Urges* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, including domestic and private sources, to reach the target of the Framework to mobilize at least 200 billion dollars by 2030;]

[18. *Urges* developed country Parties, other developed countries and Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties, to continue and intensify their efforts to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources[, including official development assistance,] to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition,

⁶ CBD/SBI/4/INF/10.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

to reach the Target of the Framework to mobilize at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;]

[19. *Urges* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, starting with the most harmful incentives, to reach the Target of the Framework to substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, and to scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;]

[20. *Encourages* Parties to continue and intensify their efforts to harness, as appropriate, synergies between climate change and biodiversity finance;]

21. [*Calls upon*] [*Urges*] [countries in a position to do so to][developed country Parties and those in position to do so] [donors] [all Parties and other Governments that are in a position to do so] [to make or] [significantly] [increase their contributions] [to contribute] to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [in order to achieve the target of at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025, and to at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030] [in a manner commensurate with the challenges faced by developing countries in the implementation of the Convention and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention];

[22. *Invites* non-sovereign contributors such as private sector, philanthropic organizations and multilateral development banks to contribute to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support the implementation of the Convention and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;]

[23. *Calls upon* Parties and other relevant actors to facilitate access to, and increase, financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, [people of African descent,] women and youth, for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;]*

[24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to:

- (a) Commission or undertake the following studies:
 - (i) On how the guidance on safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms, adopted in decisions XII/3 and 14/15, has been implemented, identifying good practices and lessons learned, as well as opportunities for improving implementation of the guidance;
 - (ii) On the relationship between sovereign debt and the implementation of the Convention, and on the possibility of rechanneling Special Drawing Rights for biodiversity finance;
 - (iii) On lessons learnt from the governance of different financial mechanisms, and their grievance mechanisms;
 - (iv) On the synergies between biodiversity and climate finance;
- (b) Integrate a platform in the clearing house mechanism, in line with the knowledge management strategy, for the purpose of exchanging information on best practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the Framework, in particular for Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19 and the resource mobilization strategy;]

[Global instrument for] [Exploration of proposals for a global instrument on] biodiversity finance [to mobilize resources from all sources]

<Possible paragraphs related to the establishment (or not) of a new global instrument>

<Alt 1>

[25. *Decides* to establish the dedicated [Global Biodiversity Fund] [global instrument for biodiversity finance, which should be designated the Global Biodiversity Fund], under the authority [and guidance] of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties] [and to operationalize it] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Alt 2>

[25. *Decides* to defer [until its seventeenth meeting] the [consideration][decision] of whether the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund should be designated the Global Biodiversity Fund, [and advance with the discussion] [in view of its still incipient situation] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Alt 3>

[25. [*Further affirms* that, in line with Article 39,] [*Decides* for] the Global Environment Facility, including its newly established Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to continue to be the [interim] institutional structure operating the financial mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols] [, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

[26. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization to support discussions on the exploration of proposals for a global instrument on biodiversity finance to mobilize resources from all sources] [and the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility, which serves as the financial mechanism to the [Convention and the] Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework];]

<Possible paragraphs on the substance of further intersessional work>

<Alt 1>

[27. *Decides* [to hold further in depth] [that any continued] discussions on the [operationalization] [need for and feasibility] of a dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance], [which] [should be informed by] [the criteria enshrined in]:

- (a) Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention;
- (b) The results of the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization;
- (c) Further assessments of the funding landscape by relevant organizations, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
- (d) The first national reports of Parties as well as the information gathered through the monitoring framework as part of the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework];]

[and may be further informed by other elements, as reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Alt 2>

[25. *Decides* [to hold further in-depth discussions on the urgent need for mobilizing additional resources to close the biodiversity finance gap, in line with goals C and D and Targets 13, 15, 18 and 19 of the Framework, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention] [and by other elements reflected in annex III to the present decision];]

<Possible paragraphs on the intersessional process>

<Alt 1>

[28. *Decides* to establish an open-ended [working group] [, intergovernmental and inclusive intersessional process] for [operationalization][for that purpose][and to report on the outcomes to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties];]

<Alt 2>

[28. *Decides* to establish an expert advisory committee to develop the modalities for the operationalization of the dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance and to [consider the future] [evaluate the implementation] of the [established] Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and to report thereon to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Parties;]

<Alt 3>

[29. *Decides* to use the established bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity for that purpose and engage with stakeholders intersessionally];]

[30. *Requests* the Secretariat to gather all relevant information pursuant to paragraph 27 and submit it for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting.]

[31. Placeholder for paragraphs on digital sequence information on genetic resources. To be completed.]

[32. *Recalling* paragraph 47 (b) of decision 15/7, and noting, as at 2 April 2024, the Secretariat has received a notification from one Party, requests the Executive Secretary to issue a subsequent notification inviting developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to consider, taking into account national circumstances, whether they are in a position to voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and, if so, to indicate this to the Executive Secretary by as soon as possible.]

Annex I**Revised strategy for resource mobilization****Phase II (2025–2030)*****I. Aim**

1. The present strategy is aimed at facilitating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁸ addressing its three objectives in a balanced manner, by increasing substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, so as to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030. It is also aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,⁹ including by aligning fiscal and financial flows with its goals and targets and by encouraging the private sector to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity progressively;

2. The revised strategy will thus provide a solid basis to Parties and other actors, at all levels, for mobilizing adequate resources, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework. It builds on the

* In line with decision 15/7, para. 12.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁹ Decision 15/4, annex.

first phase of the strategy (2023–2024), as contained in annex I to decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties, which was developed to enable a quick-start resource mobilization and to scale up and align resources for the implementation of the Framework. The Strategy provides a flexible framework that countries may wish to adapt in the light of the different levels of development and national circumstances. Nothing in the present Strategy should be interpreted as modifying the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement.

3. The strategy is guided by:

- (a) [Articles 20, 21, 39 and 11 of the Convention;]
- (b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[, including its Goal C] [, and D] [,and in particular Target 19];
- (c) The need to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, from a broad scope of financial instruments and mechanisms[, while recognizing the primary responsibility of developed countries in the provision of financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementation];
- (d) The need to mobilize resources effectively and immediately while preserving a long-term vision of financial resource needs;
- (e) The need for comprehensive, fair, timely, inclusive [, affordable] and equitable access to all financing sources by all Parties, stakeholders and [relevant] rights holders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth.

II. Enabling actions

4. The strategy is to be enabled by:

- (a) Promoting the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and of national targets, including through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and similar initiatives;
- (b) Developing, updating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances, with a view to facilitating a significant increase in resource mobilization from all sources and to improving the information base for funding needs, gaps and priorities;
- (c) [Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral [environmental] agreements, in line with respective mandates;]
- (d) Increasing financial support for the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other related initiatives in order to facilitate resource mobilization, including through the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;
- (e) Optimizing multi-stakeholder and inclusive [relevant] rights holder partnerships;
- (f) Undertaking capacity-building and development, scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer, [on mutually agreed terms], to support the priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Framework;
- (g) Ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Ensuring timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for stakeholders and [relevant] rights holders, [in particular] [including] indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(i) Encouraging, as applicable, national central banks or other regulatory authorities to [conduct nature risk assessments for] [improve understanding of the impacts of biodiversity loss on their] their financial sectors, [including by enhancing reporting on environmental and social risks and] taking their distinct mandates and the role of all relevant actors into account;

(j) Encouraging [national and international financial institutions, including] [and] multilateral development banks, to [continue] [to continue and accelerate] [continue to identify and report] [step up and increase] their work on environmental and social safeguards [and investments in their portfolio that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with existing mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts] [and disclosing and reporting in a harmonized way on their biodiversity investments][and developing and refining common principles and guidelines for tracking finance and investment contributing to targets and objectives of the Framework][, as well as exploring diverse finance solutions¹⁰ and de-risking private biodiversity investments];

[(k) Encouraging the institutions of the United Nations development system, and its funds and programmes, to further strengthen the United Nations country teams capacities to support countries in integrating priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other national biodiversity planning instruments into United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks.]

III. Objectives and actions

A. Increase in international biodiversity-related financial flows and financial resources from all sources

1. New and additional resources

5. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

(a) [Urgently,][Enhancing]Increasing[enhancing and broadening total biodiversity-related international financial resources] [total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties] to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030, through:

Option I

[(i) The fulfilment of the obligations of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources, [including official development assistance], [to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of this Convention], taking the need for adequacy, predictability and timely flow of funds into account;]

Option II

[(i) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily

^[10] Such as those included in the [Finance Solutions Catalogue](#) of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative or the [Policy Instruments for the Environment database](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

- assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;]
- (ii) The consideration by other Parties of voluntarily assuming the obligations of the developed country Parties [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - [(iii) An increase in international biodiversity funding by other Governments, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;
 - (iv) An increase in international biodiversity funding by, as appropriate, private and philanthropic finance, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;]
 - (b) Ensuring a continuous, speedy and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund [under the Global Environment Facility], in accordance with decision 15/7;
 - [(c) Placeholder for the outcomes of discussions on a global instrument held at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]
 - (d) [Providing guidance to] [Guiding] the operations of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund through decisions of the Conference of the Parties, [in accordance to Articles 21 and 39 of the Convention] [to enhance its transparency, accessibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing country Parties];
 - (e) Mobilizing additional international resources from all sources, including:
 - (i) By further stimulating and increasing the use of finance solutions,¹⁰ [such as payments for ecosystem services and green bonds][and biodiversity credits] [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits, and green bonds], with environmental and social safeguards, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices, [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - (ii) By leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance, [implementing strategies for mobilizing new and additional resources] and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];
 - (iii) [Through the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;¹¹
 - (f) Enhancing the [terms and] implementation of agreements related to access to genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including through[, where appropriate,] multilateral approaches;¹¹
 - (g) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity[, in line with relevant international obligations];
 - (h) Enhancing [and increasing] the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities [women and youth], as well as Mother Earth-centric actions¹² and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil

[¹¹ To be updated in the light of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources established in decision 15/9.]

¹² Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonious and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth.

society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity [and scaling up support for such actions and approaches];

[(i) Establishing an international working group of developed country ministers of environment and finance to achieve Target 19a.]

[(j) Significantly increasing the use of ecosystem-based approaches and/or nature-based solutions.]

2. <Move this section as sect. III.A.1, before “New and additional resources”> **Identification and elimination, phasing out or [redirected and] reform of financial resource flows causing harm [to people or the environment]**

6. [Public and private] Financial resource flows causing harm [to people or the environment] are identified and eliminated, phased out or reformed by:

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation by:

(i) [Adjusting] [Re-prioritizing] [To the extent possible] the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to aligning financial flows with the objectives of the Convention, [and] the goals and targets[, and section C, including aa human-rights based approach,] of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, [in line with relevant mandates and in a manner supportive of the achievement of sustainable development, including poverty eradication efforts];

(ii) Harnessing and scaling up synergies in project development and financing, with a view to optimizing [conservation and sustainable use of] biodiversity co-benefits and synergies, [while ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting];

(b) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing[, subject to the decisions of financial system regulators] the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of international private finance and business actors, [[using such frameworks]as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures][taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility] [(TNFD); welcoming cooperation initiatives, such as the one between the International Sustainability Standard Board and the TNFD and further encouraging the International Sustainability Standard Board to work on biodiversity-related standards] [by enhancing the utilization of sustainability reporting, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 12, and, where appropriate, voluntary frameworks]; [and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights];

(c) Taking effective action at the international level on incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework, [in line with relevant international obligations] [reducing them by at least 500 billion dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives];

[(d) Taking effective action in order to ensure that biodiversity-related resource flows comply with the State obligation to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights and the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights.]

3. **Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use**

7. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

(a) Continuing action by the Global Environment Facility to improve its operations and access modalities;

(b) Simplifying access modalities for biodiversity funding of multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(c) Increasing transparency and accountability, monitoring, assessment and transparent disclosure in biodiversity-related public and private international financing at all levels [subject to the decisions of financial system regulators, and taking into account the principles of proportionality and flexibility];

(d) Optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies among international funding sources, [including finance targeting][other sustainable development goals and in particular finance targeting] [biodiversity and] [biodiversity and climate] [mitigation and adaptation][in line with national priorities and circumstances and avoiding double counting];

(e) Directing more [rapidly accessible] international resources to key implementation partners, [through national programmes and initiatives] in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, at the regional, national and local levels, and facilitating partnerships to improve public awareness and gender responsiveness, ensuring community engagement and results on the ground, including, as appropriate, for collective actions, Mother Earth-centric approaches and nonmarket-based approaches;

(f) [Strengthening ownership and the capacity to gain access to funding for Parties, stakeholders and [relevant] rights holder, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth][Enhancing [rights access] to funding and strengthening the capacity to gain access to international funding for Parties, stakeholders and rights holder, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth];

(g) Using, as appropriate, international finance to leverage public and private domestic biodiversity finance [("finance for finance")].

B. Significant increase in domestic resource mobilization from all sources

1. New and additional resources

8. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

(a) Significantly increasing domestic public resources for biodiversity, [according to national needs, priorities and circumstances] [at home and abroad];

[(b) Leveraging existing actions that address the climate crisis, where relevant and applicable, to address the biodiversity crisis and maximize the deriving co-benefits;]

(b) Designing and implementing, or scaling up, positive incentive measures [including taxes, charges and fees,] in accordance with relevant international obligations, [according to national needs, priorities, and circumstances];

(c) Significantly increasing domestic private and philanthropic resources for biodiversity by implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private [and philanthropic] sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

(d) Developing and applying, or scaling up, [finance solutions]¹⁰ [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits] [or similar instruments and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards][innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards], [while monitoring and assessing their impact on biodiversity, gender equality and human rights];

[(e) Exploring opportunities to leverage contributions from philanthropy, private sector, subnational entities to mobilize resources for the implementation of their nature-positive action plans through partnerships;]

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [and scaling up support for such actions and approaches];

(g) Significantly increasing the use of [nature-based solutions ecosystem-based approaches] and/or [ecosystem-based approaches nature-based solutions] at the national and subnational levels, [effectively applying environmental and social safeguards];

[(h) Increasing action to prepare and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national priorities and circumstances, based on ambitious and comprehensive national biodiversity strategies and action plans and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as a step towards significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization.]

2. <Move this section as sect. III.B.1, before “New and additional resources”> **Identification and elimination, phasing out or reform of financial resource flows causing harm**

9. Financial resource flows causing harm are identified and eliminated, phased out [redirected and] or reformed by:

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in public budgets by progressively aligning all relevant public activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework, [according to national needs, priorities, and circumstances];

(b) [Mainstreaming biodiversity into the private sector by progressively] aligning all relevant private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework [in an effort to mainstream biodiversity into finance];

(c) Mainstreaming biodiversity, as appropriate, into the policies of national central banks or other regulatory authorities, taking relevant distinct mandates into account;

(d) Taking effective domestic action on incentives, including [inefficient]subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework, [by reducing them by at least USD500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives], taking the guidance adopted in decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014 into account [and in line with relevant international obligations];

(e) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing[, as appropriate,] the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of domestic private finance and business actors, [using such frameworks as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures].

3. **Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use**

10. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

(a) Ensuring national and subnational ownership by aligning biodiversity policies with national development plans [and the needs of rights holders];

(b) Supporting policy coherence by creating or enhancing partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and civil society;

(c) Enhancing capacity-building and development, technical assistance and technological cooperation for financial planning and effective resource use and management;

(d) Improving transparency and accountability, as well as national monitoring systems, in resource provision and use;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies among domestic funding sources, including finance targeting [other sustainable development goals and in particular finance targeting] [biodiversity and] climate [adaptation and mitigation], [in line with national priorities and avoiding double counting].

[Annex II

Non-exhaustive list of [voluntary] actions to [strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance][close the gap in the biodiversity finance landscape]

I. Cross-cutting issues of global importance

1. [Voluntary] actions with regard to cross-cutting issues of global importance include the following:

(a) Taking the diversity of the existing biodiversity finance landscape into account, identifying best practices, aligned with section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, of existing partnerships and agencies, keeping in mind the need for tailored approaches, especially at the regional and local levels;

(b) Addressing [illicit flows of funds] [tax avoidance and evasion and] [strengthening tax regimes] to increase revenues for biodiversity], [in particular proceeds from environmental, and integrating nature and biodiversity considerations into fiscal regimes and incentives in alignment with the goals of the Framework] [to increase revenues for biodiversity]];

(c) Continuing the exploration of, and scaling up of, [finance solutions,¹³][innovative schemes] as appropriate, [such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and credits,] taking national priorities and circumstances into account, [and benefit-sharing mechanisms], with mandatory environmental and social safeguards, while monitoring and assessing their impacts on biodiversity and [human rights] [on the rights on indigenous peoples and local communities];

(d) Exploring and supporting the further development of standardized biodiversity metrics and their integration into national and [private sector] accounting [and financial decision-making], inter alia, to strengthen the ecosystem accounting of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting [and the application of its concepts and principles to private sector accounting and disclosure] [and improve understanding of ecosystem services];

(e) [Exploring the development of] [Developing] regulatory frameworks [and harmonized] [finance-related] biodiversity taxonomies [and green taxonomies more generally][taking into account different national circumstances and priorities];

(f) Assessing biodiversity finance instruments for their impact on gender equality and [rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [human rights], taking account, [where appropriate], of the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and 14/15 of 29 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) Scaling up support for collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity.

(h) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and youth.]

[¹³ Such as those included in the Finance Solutions Catalogue of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative or the Policy Instruments for the Environment database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.]

II. International biodiversity finance

2. [Voluntary] actions with regard to international biodiversity finance include the following:
- (a) Learning from the experience with international funds, with a view to informing future strategies [to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency] of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;
 - (b) Acknowledging the steps already taken to reform the Global Environment Facility and encouraging further action in this regard, [[in particular regarding governance,] [while also acknowledging, inter alia, the need for inclusivity, transparency, accountability and responsiveness for the projects and programmes that the Global Environment Facility finances worldwide, taking the eligibility criteria into account;]
 - (c) Encouraging bilateral and multilateral development agencies, banks and other financial institutions to: (i) continue and scale up biodiversity finance, including by exploring financial instruments [and approaches and de-risking private investments;] (ii) continue to apply and further improve the application of [mandatory] environmental and social safeguards that protect [the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] [human rights]; (iii) further improve [their][and harmonize] monitoring, [disclosure] and reporting, [as well as] [(iv)] evaluate the impact of biodiversity finance on biodiversity and [human rights][the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities]; and (iv) include biodiversity as a co-benefit in relevant projects [and identify biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects that could leverage investments in national sustainable development strategies, including poverty eradication efforts];
 - (d) Continuing to optimize synergies of finance targeting the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution and to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and transparency in resource provision and use;
 - (e) Strengthening efforts to harness [synergies][collaboration] with, finance for other key economic areas, in particular infrastructure development, while avoiding double-counting in reporting aggregated financial flows;
 - (f) Exploring the scaling-up of financial instruments and approaches that can enhance the financial sustainability and the long-term predictability of funding;
 - (g) Reinforcing synergies, [cooperation or collaboration, as appropriate] with other international funding mechanisms and the resource mobilization strategies of [the other Rio conventions and other global environment and climate conventions and multilateral agreements] [biodiversity-related conventions][, while ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting];
 - (h) Avoiding duplication and overlaps of international funding mechanisms;]
 - (i) Addressing sovereign debt distress in just and equitable ways, [to increase domestic resource mobilization];]
 - (j) Scaling up the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, and enhancing capacity building and technical cooperation to support project development and project management in developing countries;]
 - (k) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and youth.]

III. Domestic biodiversity finance

3. [Voluntary] actions with regard to domestic biodiversity finance include the following:
- (a) Increasing action to prepare and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national priorities and circumstances, based [on ambitious and comprehensive] national biodiversity strategies and action plans and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as a step towards significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization;

(b) [Prioritizing] [Leveraging] domestic funding for biodiversity through international or national initiatives, in particular for¹³ the implementation of the finance solutions identified in the national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

(c) Taking effective action against incentives, including [inefficient] subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, and taking action in favour of positive incentives, [considering a precautionary and polluter pays principle approach], in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework, [in line with relevant international obligations];

(d) [Developing and scaling up mechanisms that attract][Create and implement enabling frameworks for the alignment of that attracting] private investments in biodiversity effectively, while maintaining [human rights] [the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities] and ensuring [cohesion][alignment] with national biodiversity priorities;

[(e) Creating and implementing enabling frameworks for effectively aligning and attracting private investments for biodiversity;]

(f) Continuing the exploration and scaling-up of, as appropriate, finance solutions;¹³

(g) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, at the national and subnational levels, through integrated action plans, programmes and projects to develop integrated finance solutions,¹³ with the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Further improving the integration of biodiversity objectives into: (i) broader development cooperation frameworks; and (ii) national and subnational accounting and development planning and finance strategies, using frameworks and tools, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, biodiversity expenditure reviews and green budgeting;

[(i) Improving the alignment of public and private finance and investments with the objectives of the framework]

(j) Further improving coordination with and among public and private donors at the national and subnational levels;

[(k) Enhancing the role and contribution of National Central Banks in integrating the management of biodiversity-related risks into public and private investments;]

[(l) Implementing sustainable public procurement practices, policies and standards, and take into account nature and biodiversity, in accordance with national policies and priorities, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.]

[(m) Creating or enhancing mechanisms for direct access to funding by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth.]

IV. Private biodiversity finance

4. [Voluntary] actions with regard to private biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) [Recalling the target to leverage private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for new and additional resources and encouraging the] [Encourage and facilitate] private sector [to] [invest][ment] in biodiversity [and internalise environmental externalities], [including] [through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, promotion of blended finance as well as] through impact funds and other instruments, while assessing their biodiversity and human rights impacts;

[(b) Encouraging and facilitating the private sector, through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, to invest in biodiversity, to develop sustainable value chains and to promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption;]

(c) [Continuing and intensifying efforts] [Strengthen the design and the application of biodiversity taxonomies and other green taxonomies with metrics] to improve the tracking and reporting of private [finance] [financial flows] for biodiversity over time, including to assess it in terms of predictability;

(d) Encouraging the implementation of disclosure framework and reporting standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative, and the integration of the tools developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures [into the International Sustainability Standards Board];

(e) Encouraging [and facilitating] businesses to develop sustainable value chains and private finance to invest in those chains in order to [avoid and] reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption [through enabling regulatory frameworks ensuring a level playing field, promotion of blended finance, as well as impact funds and other instruments;]

[(f) Encouraging a whole-of-government, economy-wide sectoral approach and developing green sovereign finance instruments;

[(g) Integrating biodiversity into the portfolio management of central banks, monetary policy and prudential supervision]]

[(h) Encouraging financial institutions to have discussion with clients to develop business models and associated technology which include and promote ecosystems and nature-based solutions, as well as favourable biodiversity and ecosystem resilience practices along value chains;]

[(i) Recognising private and public companies that dedicate resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or to reducing impacts on biodiversity and support voluntary initiatives for nature, including leadership on excellence and best practices, and encourage standards, criteria, certification and ecolabelling options to nature-friendly goods and services;]

[(j) Encouraging the integration of nature-based solutions into insurance policies, creating incentives for broader application of nature-based solutions in risk prevention and management.]

[(k) Promote the use of government green procurement mechanisms and support to research and development to facilitate the development of strong nature-positive products and services markets.]

V. **Indigenous peoples[and] local communities, women, and youth**

5. [Voluntary] actions with regard to indigenous peoples, [and] local communities, women, and youth include the following:

(a) Valuing and quantifying the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to [the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework] [biodiversity objectives], taking the guidance provided in decision 14/16 of 25 November 2018 into account, thus enhancing the adequate monitoring and tracking of those resources;

(b) Developing and implementing dedicated funding streams, including at the regional and local levels, and [simplified][ying] application processes [in domestic and international public funding] for relevant rights holders, [in particular indigenous peoples and local communities,] and stakeholders in their role as biodiversity stewards, providing direct access to direct biodiversity finance, while undertaking action to increase their absorption capacity;

(c) Assessing the impact of biodiversity funding on gender equality, [and the rights and] human rights and [lands, waters, and] the territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, taking the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 and 14/15 into account;

(d) Promoting positive incentives to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, [such as biodiversity credit schemes] [with environmental and social

safeguards][including but not limited to payments for ecosystem services], so as to make them accessible to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth engaged in conservation and sustainable biodiversity management [while respecting their rights].

[Annex III

[Elements for discussion on [the need for and feasibility of] a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance

1. Elements for discussions on [the need for and feasibility of] a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance include the following:

- (a) Added value and complementarity with regard to the current biodiversity finance landscape;
- [(b) Experiences with relevant international financial mechanisms;]
- [(c) Overall efficiency of the biodiversity financial mechanism and whether a dedicated global instrument would affect positively or negatively the overall efficiency)]
- (d) Lessons learned and experience with relevant international financial mechanisms;
- (e) Fairness, transparency, inclusiveness and participation;
- (f) [Equitability, and efficiency and representativity of the governance structure;]
- (g) Consistency with the objectives, principles and provisions of the Convention;
- (h) Consistency with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- (i) Being under the authority of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;
- (j) Being a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties on a grant or concessional basis, [in particular least developed countries and small island developing States];
- (k) Reliance on national executing agencies;
- (l) Ensuring new, additional, predictable, adequate and timely financing;
- (m) Ability to [mobilize and] receive finance from all sources, including from the [private sector,] finance sector and philanthropic organizations;
- (n) Ensuring accessibility by, and responsiveness to the needs of, developing country Parties and of rights holders and stakeholders;
- (o) Ensuring intergenerational and intragenerational equity;
- (p) Recognition, [valorization] and integration of the [historical and future] role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth [as appropriate], [and ensuring their full and effective participation];
- (q) Provision of access to a grievance mechanism.]
- [(r) placeholder pending a decision on digital sequence information on genetic resources at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties].]

2. [Elements for discussions on possible ways to close the biodiversity financing gap to meet the goals and targets of the Framework include the following:

- (a) Tax regimes and tax avoidance;
- (b) Sovereign debt;
- (c) Domestic public expenditure;

- (d) Biodiversity metrics;
- (e) Biodiversity-related economic taxonomies;
- (f) Integrating climate and biodiversity finance;
- (g) Aligning finance across sectors;
- (h) The urgent need to identify, eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (i) The role of the private sector, including through financial disclosures and biodiversity credit markets;
- (j) Other priorities as identified.]

[Annex IV**Terms of Reference for the Open-Ended Working on Resource Mobilization]**
