

Co-chairs' non-paper: Strategy for resource mobilization

Pertinent paragraphs in the body of the decision

1. *Adopts* the revised Strategy for Resource Mobilization for the period 2025-2030, as outlined in Annex I;
2. *Encourages* all Parties, other governments, organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders to use the strategy as flexible guidance in mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources and aligning financial flows to implement the Convention and its Protocols and the KMGBF, commensurate with its ambition;
3. *Emphasizes* that the SRM is to be implemented consistent with the considerations provided in Section C of the framework, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, while clarifying that its purpose is to encourage action without affecting existing obligations under the Convention.

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 Diversity¹ and its protocols, 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 and international, and 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,² 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 first phase of the strategy (2023–2024), as contained in annex I to decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022, 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, and 11 of the Convention;
 - (b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its Section C, Goal D and Target 19, as well as Goal C and Targets 13, 14, 15, 18, and 20;

* Medium-term phase in line with decision 15/7, para. 12.

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

² Decision 15/4, annex.

(c) The need to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and from a broad scope of financial instruments and mechanisms;

(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, simplified, and equitable access to all financing sources, including non-market based approaches, by all Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and other stakeholders.

II. Enabling actions

4. The strategy can be enabled by the following possible actions:

(a) Updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and 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 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 inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships;

(f) Undertaking capacity-building and development, scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer, in line with Article 16 of the Convention, to support the priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Framework;

(h) Ensuring equitable, affordable and timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(h)bis Ensuring timely access to financial resources and capacity-building for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and other stakeholders;

(j) Multilateral development banks and, as applicable, other national and international financial institutions that are active in this field, to continue and intensify their work on environmental and social safeguards and on developing and refining common principles and guidelines for tracking, disclosing and reporting in a harmonized way on, their biodiversity investments.

(k) Considering, as appropriate, developing and applying finance-related biodiversity taxonomies;

III. Objectives and actions

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

New and additional resources

5. New and additional resources are to be mobilized with a view to achieve Target 19 (a) of the GBF, through:

- (a) The fulfilment of the obligations of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources, in line with Article 20;
- (b) The consideration, by other Parties, of voluntarily assuming the obligations of the developed country Parties, in line with Article 20;
- (c) The consideration, by other Governments, to increase their international biodiversity funding, including, as appropriate, through the Global Environment Facility;
- (d) increased investments by multilateral development banks and other relevant international financial institutions in their portfolios that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols as well as the goals and targets of the Framework, in line with their mandates and in a manner supportive of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (e) continuous, speedy and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with decision 15/7;

5bis. New and additional resources from all sources can further be mobilized by:

- [(a) Placeholder for the outcomes of discussions on a global instrument held at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]
- (b) Further stimulating and increasing the use of finance solutions,³ in line with Target 19(d) of the GBF, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices;
- (c) 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, as appropriate, multilateral approaches;
- (d) Through the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;⁴
- (e) Leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, in line with Target 19(c);
- (f) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- (g) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions⁵ 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, in line with

³ Such as those included in the National Biodiversity Finance Plans and available in the [catalogue of finance solutions](#) of BIOFIN

⁴ As established by decision 15/9.

⁵ 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.

Target 19(f), by considering to provide or to scale up international financial support for such actions and approaches;

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out, reform of financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity and their progressive alignment with the goals and targets of the GBF

6. Public and private financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity can be identified and eliminated, phased out, redirected or reformed by:

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation by:
- (b) Reprioritizing the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to progressively aligning their financial flows, in line with Target 14 ;
- (c) Encouraging and enabling international business, and in particular large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, in line with Target 15 of the GBF, by considering using, for example, frameworks such as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, and encouraging cooperation initiatives, such as the one between the International Sustainability Standards Board and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, to promote biodiversity-related standards;
- (d) Taking effective action at the international level on incentives, including subsidies, to biodiversity, in line with Target 18 of the Framework;

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 can be 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;
- (d) Harnessing and scaling up synergies in project development and financing, including finance targeting the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises, while avoiding double counting, with a view to optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies among international funding sources, in line with Target 19 (e);
- (e) Directing more rapidly accessible international resources to key implementation partners, 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 non-market-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];]

(fbis) Encouraging the United Nations development system to further strengthen, as needed, the United Nations country team capacities to support, upon request, programme 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.

(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

7bis. New and additional resources are to be mobilized with a view to achieve a significant increase of domestic resource mobilization, in line with Target 19 (b) of the GBF, through:

- (a) The undertaking by each Party to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes, in line with Article 20;
- (b) The consideration, by other Governments, to increase their domestic biodiversity funding;
- (c) The consideration, by private finance actors, including philanthropy to increase their domestic biodiversity funding;

8. New and additional resources can further be mobilized by:

(a) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises, in line with Target 19(e) of the GBF;

(b) Scaling up, positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with Target 18;

(c) Significantly increasing domestic private finance for biodiversity, including philanthropy, by leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector, including philanthropy sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, in line with Target 19(c), using partnerships as appropriate

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes, such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) 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, in line with Target 19 (f) by considering, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and circumstances, to undertake the following actions:

(i) developing and implementing policy instruments for conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity that are based on these actions and approaches;

(ii) integrating these actions and approaches into measures and frameworks to promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption;

(f) Significantly increasing the use of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches at the national and subnational levels, with environmental and social safeguards;

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out, or reform of financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity and their progressive alignment with the goals and target of the GBF

9. Financial resource flows causing harm to biodiversity can be identified and eliminated, phased out, or reformed and aligned with the goals and targets of the GBF, 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;

(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;

(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 subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, in line with Target 18 of the Framework, taking into account the guidance adopted in decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014;

(e) Encouraging and enabling domestic business, and in particular ensuring that large companies and financial institutions regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, in line with Target 15 of the GBF, by considering using, for example, frameworks such as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, and encouraging cooperation initiatives, such as the one between the International Sustainability Standards Board and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, to promote biodiversity-related standards.

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

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

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

(d) Optimized co-benefits and synergies among domestic funding sources, including finance targeting other sustainable development goals, and in particular finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises.