

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

2030 ACTION TARGET 18
ELIMINATE HARMFUL
INCENTIVES



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	
Objective: Harmful incentives, including certain subsidies, are one of the main indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, particularly where they contribute to harmful land-/sea-use, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, overexploitation, pollution and climate change. Substantial and widespread changes to harmful incentives, will be a necessary and critical step to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Component:	Indicators (Headline in bold)
Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful to biodiversity – Financial savings from redirection, repurposing, reform and/or elimination of harmful subsidies has the potential to make resources available for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as for other societal objectives.	18.0.1 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are redirected, repurposed or eliminated
Further explanation of target elements	
Incentives harmful for biodiversity – The value of subsidies that are harmful or potentially harmful to biodiversity is estimated at about US\$ 500 billion per year ⁷³ . The most harmful elements include government support to agriculture and capacity-enhancing subsidies for fishing fleets ⁷⁴ .	
Incentives positive or neutral for biodiversity – A positive incentive measure is an economic, legal or institutional measure designed to encourage beneficial activities. Positive incentive measures include for instance incentive payments for organic farming, agricultural land set-aside schemes, as well as public or grant-aided land purchases or conservation easements ⁷⁵ . Further, increasing interest is being given to the concept of payments for ecosystem services.	
Linkages	
Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity	
Drivers of biodiversity loss – (all) land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species	
GBF targets – all targets	
Sustainable Development Goals	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
GBO-5 pathways	
Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5	

[Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

⁷³ OECD (2020). A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance. <https://www.oecd.org/en/environment/resources/biodiversity/report-a-comprehensive-overview-of-global-biodiversity-finance.pdf>; Also, see Deutz et al (2020). Financing Nature: closing the global biodiversity financing gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability; and "Biodiversity, natural capital and the economy: A policy guide for finance, economic and environment ministers", *OECD Environment Policy Papers*, No. 26, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/1a1ae114-en>.

⁷⁴ OECD (2019), Producer and Consumer Support Estimates. OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-pcse-data-en>; Sumaila et al (2019). Updated estimates and analysis of global fisheries subsidies. *Marine Policy*, 109, 103695. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103695>; Deutz et al (2020). Financing Nature: closing the global biodiversity financing gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability; Martini and Innes (2018). Relative Effects of Fisheries Support Policies, *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 115, OECD Publishing, Paris,

<https://doi.org/10.1787/bd9b0dc3-en>; Martini and Innes (2018), Relative Effects of Fisheries Support Policies, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers, No. 115, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bd9b0dc3-en>.

⁷⁵ CBD. Positive Incentive Measures. <https://www.cbd.int/incentives/positive.shtml>