



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 ACTION TARGET 19
**RESOURCE
MOBILIZATION AND
CAPACITY-BUILDING**

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Target 19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Objective:

Lack of financial resources has frequently been noted as a main obstacle to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Hence, progress towards resource mobilization will have implications for the feasibility of achieving all proposed goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Component:

Indicators (Headline in bold)

Increase in financial resources from all sources – A combination of resources will be needed. Additional resources could come from a combination of (a) reducing subsidies and other expenditures causing harm to biodiversity; (b) making use of funds redirected from subsidy reform; (c) generating additional resources from all sources, including domestic and international sources, as well as public and private sources; (d) making use of funds, which also serve other objectives, such as addressing climate change (e) enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use.

19.0.1 Official development assistance for biodiversity
19.0.2 Public expenditure and private expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

International financial flows to developing countries – Official development assistance flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions (See OECD⁷⁶ for more details).

(19.0.1 Official development assistance for biodiversity)

Capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation – The need for capacity-building, technology transfer, cooperation and partnerships, has been frequently noted by Parties in their national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. In recent years, a number of initiatives and processes have been established to increase the amount of non-financial resources available to implement the Convention. However, there is currently no global-level synthesis available on the current status and needs for means of implementation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, other than finance.

Further explanation of target elements

Leveraging private finance – Recognizing that the public sector cannot provide all the finance needed, there is a potentially critical role for private sector financing⁷⁷. This can be achieved through improved supply chain sustainability, investment risk management, expanding green financial products and others.

Increasing domestic resource mobilization – Governments hold significant power to influence and direct the economy in ways that can both increase certain types of revenue and discourage activities that harm nature. Examples of policies that would create new funding streams include taxes, fees, debt relief, loans, and tariffs⁷⁸.

Needs for implementation (commensurate with ambition of the goals and targets) – Determining funding needs for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is challenging given the different methodological approaches exist for estimating financial needs. Recent estimates suggest a funding gap in the order of US\$ 700 billion per year⁷⁹.

Linkages

Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species

GBF targets – all targets

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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](#)

⁷⁶ OECD. Official development assistance – definition and coverage. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>

⁷⁷ 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

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ A proposed increase of US\$ 200 billion in financial resources, coupled with a US\$ 500 billion in reduction in harmful subsidies, will contribute to closing the US\$ 700 billion financial gap, based on 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