A strategic approach to Resource Mobilization in support of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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<u>Third report</u> of the CBD Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization:

Aims to present a strategic approach and recommendations for resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Key messages:

Resource mobilisation will require transformative, inclusive and equitable change across economies and society.

Approach built around three interconnected components:

- Reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity
- **2. Generate** additional resources from all sources to achieve the three objectives of the Convention
- **3.** Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use
- Mainstreaming is an important approach in all three components
- Important roles for public sector, private sector, and finance sector



CBD Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization:

- Tracey Cumming: A contribution to the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (3rd Report)
- Jeremy Eppel: A review of experiences and evaluation of the current Strategy for Resource Mobilization (1st Report)
- Yasha Feferholtz: An estimation of resources needed to implement post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2nd Report)



1: Reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity

ACTIONS

- Government budgets (all): result in at least no net harm to biodiversity
- International development finance, including climate finance, results in at least no net harm to biodiversity
- Finance sector: Incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks
- <u>Business sector</u>: **Integrate biodiversity into** business models, operations and practices
- Incentives:
 - Reform harmful incentives (including subsidies)
 - Incentives to encourage biodiversitypositive behaviour and discourage harmful behaviour



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- Finance sector: Incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks
- <u>Business sector</u>: Integrate biodiversity into business models, operations and practices
- Incentives:
 - Reform harmful incentives (including subsidies)
 - Incentives to encourage good behaviour and discourage harmful behaviour

Includes recommendations:

- Standards, metrics and methodologies for reporting on biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks
- Governments: Leadership and enabling environment, e.g. realign subsidies, and create legislative and regulatory standards
- Central banks and financial regulators:
 Include biodiversity in stress tests, require disclosure on biodiversity-related risk, credit ceilings on biodiversity-harmful activities
- Financial institutions: Integrate biodiversity into strategies and policies, longer-term time horizons

2: **Generate** additional resources from all sources



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ACTIONS

- <u>Domestic public</u>: Increase expenditure, both direct and indirect
- International development finance: Increase direct and indirect biodiversity-related finance
- <u>Business and finance</u> sector: Increase investment in biodiversity-positive projects
- Enhance the implementation of <u>access</u>
 <u>and benefit sharing agreements</u>

Includes recommendations:

- Direct international funding flows remain a key element of resource mobilisation
- Increase biodiversity co-benefits in development finance, including Agenda 2030 and SDGs, and 'integrated national financing frameworks'
- Increase biodiversity co-benefits in natural solutions for climate change adopting blue and forest carbon into regulatory and voluntary carbon offset markets, and supporting regenerative agriculture.



3: Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use

ACTIONS

Create and enhance:

- Good governance and planning within the public sector
- Partnerships and platforms for policy coherence, shared learning and the creation of joint approaches
- <u>Capacity building, technical assistance and</u>
 <u>technological cooperation</u> on a sustained basis
- Flow and uptake of international development finance
- Monitoring and reporting processes for resource mobilisation



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<u>Includes</u>

- Whole-of-government approach, improved co-ordination within and between agencies, with dedicated budgets
- Integrate biodiversity into sector plans and integrated development plans
- NBSAPs are formally recognised, consider drivers of change (including economic), and are costed
- All countries develop national biodiversity finance plans, to complement NBSAPs. BFPs cover all three components of resource mobilisation





