

# Funding the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- Achieving the targets of an ambitious Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will require increasing investment in nature by approximately 0.7-1.0% of global GDP.
- Without this investment, none of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved.
- Reforms should include clear biodiversity targets for the financial sector that are aligned with national and global goals, reduction of subsidies that harm nature, increased use of public finance to reduce private finance risk and reduce impacts of commodity production, and wide participation of society in conservation-friendly conservation economies.

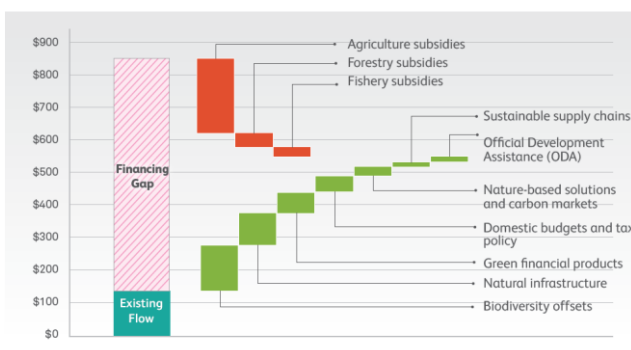
## What is the issue?

To sustain biodiversity, **annual funding of between USD 600 and 800 billion** (approximately 0.7-1% of global 2019 GDP) is required. Currently, funding is at less than US\$150 billion.

Meanwhile **subsidies to sectors that can harm nature** such as agriculture, fossil fuels and fisheries are about **US\$ 5 trillion** per year (approximately 7% of global 2019 GDP).

**Increasing private sector investment** in nature conservation and **directing finance away from investments that harm nature**, will be essential to achieving the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Despite significant increases in sustainable investment, the portion that goes to safeguarding nature is currently negligible - 3% in 2020:



Key contributions to filling the biodiversity funding gap (Source: Paulson Institute/TNC/Cornell)

## What should be done?

In addition to the current US\$ 150 billion, an extra US\$ 800 billion (about 0.7% of global GDP) from private investment, plus at least US\$ 60 billion from public finance is required, per year, to implement an ambitious new Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, to scale up ecosystem restoration, reduce the extinction risk of species, and protect 30% of land, freshwater and marine areas by 2030.

- A **total rethinking of ways to reform environmentally harmful subsidies and incentives** is required to prevent and mitigate the over-exploitation of biodiversity.
- To “fill the gap” of US\$ 800 billion it will be essential to resource the Post-2020 Framework through the **elimination and repurposing of subsidies harmful to nature** (minimum US\$500 billion) and generate new resources of US\$200 billion.
- Governments should direct this investment to **Nature-based Solutions** as a rapid, efficient pathway to delivering positive social and environmental outcomes, **through budgets dedicated to sectors that rely on nature**.
- Nations that import large amounts of commodities should **reduce the impacts of commodity production** at the point of origin. This will require around **US\$60 billion per year of direct financial flows from developed countries to developing countries**.
- Companies, finance ministries and stock exchanges should **disclose their impacts and dependencies on nature**, for instance through the [Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure \(TNFD\)](#).

## Why is this important?

- When nature declines so do the benefits it provides to people. Nature loss **threatens an estimated USD 44 trillion of global GDP-more than half**.
- Nature is also valuable in its own right- many people want to know that nature is healthy. When nature declines, so do the benefits it provides to people, such as pollination, clean water and mental health.
- Investment in conserving nature presents enormous **economic opportunities** through green growth, sustainable products, and environmental innovation. These economic opportunities will be crucial in enabling economies to rebound after the COVID crisis.
- A third of the actions necessary to deliver the 2°C climate target under the Paris Agreement can be achieved through investment in nature;
- Further **pandemics are inevitable without investment** to reform humanity's relationship with nature.
- Loss of biodiversity affects poorer people most seriously, as they are more dependent on nature.
- As investment in nature grows it must benefit **in particular** indigenous peoples and local communities, and that poorer people be **guaranteed fair participation in the economic opportunities** linked to investment in biodiversity
- Access to information on the benefits of investment in biodiversity should be improved, and international and local financial support should be made available to increase participation.

## The right global tools and events

- [The Nature-based Solutions Standard™](#) guides investment towards actions that improve climate impacts, social benefits and positive outcomes for biodiversity.
- The [Species Threat Abatement and Restoration \(STAR\) Metric](#), co-created by IUCN, is one way to quantify conservation actions that can be used to establish targets and demonstrate nature-positive actions.
- IUCN supports funds that use public finance to attract commercial investors, including: the [Nature+ Accelerator](#); the [Sub-National Climate Fund](#); the [Blue Natural Capital Finance Facility](#); the [Ecosystem-based Adaptation Fund](#).
- Governments, international finance institutions and the finance sector should support **scaling-up existing structures, and launching similar facilities**, to help meet the funding deficit for conservation.
- Barriers to growing the conservation finance sector include the **lack of attractive risk and return profile, and the lack of scale**; most deals are under USD 20 million. The [Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation](#) (CPIC), launched by IUCN, is helping overcome these barriers.

### Additional Information

[Species Threat Abatement and Restoration \(STAR\) Metric](#)

[The Nature-based Solutions Standard™](#)

[Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation](#)

[Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure \(TNFD\)](#)

[Deutz et al 2020](#),

[Dasgupta review](#),

[Forest Trends 2016](#)