



# TARGET 19



## What is Target 19?

Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

Substantially and progressively **increase the level of financial resources** from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including **domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20** of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:





# TARGET 19



(a) **Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries**, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;

(b) Significantly **increasing domestic resource mobilization**, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;





# TARGET 19



(c) **Leveraging** 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;

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

(e) **Optimizing co-benefits and synergies** of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;





# TARGET 19



(f) **Enhancing the role of collective actions**, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the **effectiveness, efficiency and transparency** of resource provision and use.





# TARGET 19



## **Why is this Target important?**

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national and subnational levels, with supporting actions at the regional and global levels. However, the capacity for implementing the Convention in terms of human, technical and financial resources is limited in many countries, especially in developing countries. Together with other means of implementation, the mobilization of adequate financial resources is critical for achieving the goals and targets of the Framework.





# TARGET 19



## **How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?**

### **Case Study: Financing the Future – Investing in Gender-Responsive Actions**

Despite global commitments to gender equality and women's rights, progress in addressing gender-related biodiversity gaps at local and national levels has been limited. Women's participation in policymaking and decision-making remains unsatisfactory, and their access to and control over natural resources remains severely restricted.





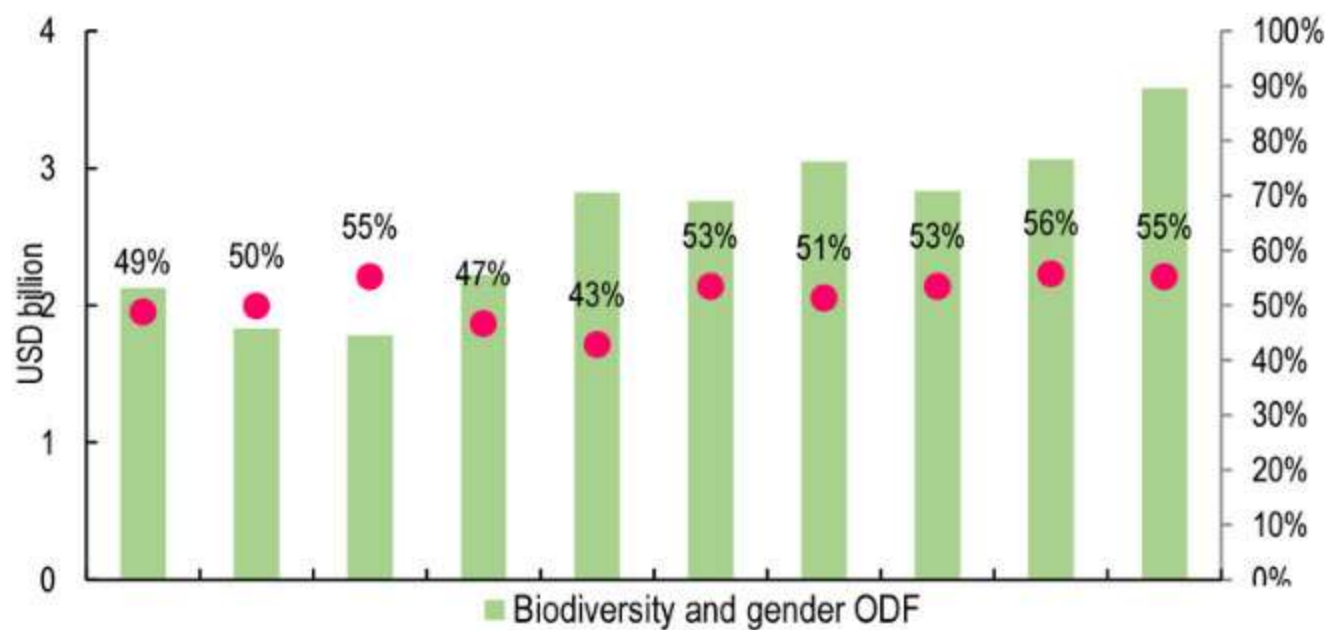
# TARGET 19



The implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework offers a crucial opportunity to address these gender-biodiversity disparities and empower women as agents of change. To achieve this, gender-responsive financing, policy coherence, and enhanced coordination among relevant stakeholders are essential.

Figure 1. Biodiversity-related and gender mainstreaming in development finance

2011-2020 annual average, bilateral DAC member commitments, USD billion, 2020 prices, estimates with coefficients





# TARGET 19



However, data on gender-responsive financing and the funding needs for gender-sensitive post-2020 implementation are currently scattered and insufficient. To enhance gender equality and biodiversity objectives, there needs to be an increase in financing for the gender plan of action's indicative actions. Gender considerations must be integrated into National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFPs) to promote gender-responsive financing. Strengthening coordination among relevant agencies and institutions will improve efficiency and impact. Additionally, increasing annual official development finance for gender equality and biodiversity, focusing on co-benefits, and ensuring development financing aligns with gender-biodiversity-climate frameworks can drive meaningful progress. Financial institutions and investment funds should channel funding towards activities that address these interconnected issues.

Source: Despot-Belmonte, K., Arreguin Prado, A., Bonnemaïson, C., Casado-Asensio, J., & Blaquier, D. (2022). Financing the gender-responsive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: Towards the achievement of biodiversity and gender equality outcomes (Discussion Paper). Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Women4Biodiversity and United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). Retrieved from [https://www.women4biodiversity.org/publication/cop15/Discussion\\_Paper\\_Gender-Biodiversity-Financing\\_December\\_2022.pdf](https://www.women4biodiversity.org/publication/cop15/Discussion_Paper_Gender-Biodiversity-Financing_December_2022.pdf)