

Joint NGO Position on International Finance for Biodiversity February 2022

Developed Countries Need to Increase Financial Support for Biodiversity in Developing Countries to at Least \$60 Billion Annually

Birdlife, CFN, CI, IUCN, NRDC, Rainforest Trust, TNC, WCS, WRI, WWF, Yellowstone to Yukon

Key points:

- *Closing the global biodiversity finance gap and achieving a comprehensive, ambitious, and just post-2020 global biodiversity framework will require increased financial resources from all sources and from all Parties -- particularly from those countries where per-capita consumption creates disproportionate impacts on global biodiversity.*
- *The global biodiversity finance gap is US\$700 billion and the current draft of the framework suggests closing it by reducing subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity by at least US\$500 billion and increasing global spending for biodiversity to US\$200 billion.*
- *Whilst the US\$200 billion of spending required for biodiversity conservation is a collective global commitment, developed countries have an additional responsibility for their biodiversity impacts due to their high levels of consumption and the biodiversity footprints embedded in goods and services imported from developing countries.¹*
- *30% of global threats to biodiversity are generated by international trade, particularly trade in commodities destined for use in developed countries.² As a result, a target figure of at least US\$60 billion annually of international public finance for biodiversity, primarily in the form of grants, to developing countries would appropriately reflect the responsibility of developed countries.*
- *This level of investment, as part of an increase in overall ODA, is necessary for transformative change to achieve a green recovery from COVID-19 and the Sustainable Development Goals.*
- *Equitable access to this funding by developing countries and Indigenous Peoples and local communities will also be critical.*
- *Increased financial support is an investment - not a cost - that creates high economic returns and avoids massive future costs associated with the common, existential threat of biodiversity loss. This investment is a necessary contribution to achieve an equitable, nature-positive and carbon neutral (net-zero) world.*

¹[Weinzettel et al. 2013](#); [Bjelle et al. 2021](#); [Wilting et al. 2017](#); [Yang Yu et al. 2013](#); [Chaudhary, A and Kastner 2016](#); [Wiedmann and Lenzen 2018](#)

² [Lenzen et al. 2012](#)