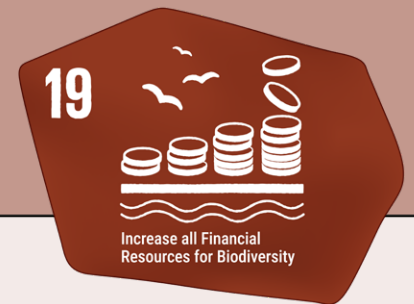


# Target 19:

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



### WHY THIS MATTERS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This target calls for more funding – especially from richer countries – to support biodiversity, through a range of tools. This is an opportunity for obtaining more funding for Indigenous Peoples’ actions, but this finance may also carry risks if Indigenous Peoples’ rights are not respected.

Putting the Global Biodiversity Framework into action will require more funding for nature. This target requires governments, businesses, financial institutions and others to give more support for biodiversity action, including support for Indigenous Peoples’ collective actions. This target is an opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to gain better access to funding and other resources to support their traditional sustainable practices, conservation work, and their other self-determined priorities.

**While funding may come from both governments and the private sector, public funding is especially important for Indigenous Peoples.**

All countries have a responsibility to provide funding, but richer countries have a greater responsibility to contribute. This is both because they have more resources and because their consumption and production patterns, both now and in the past, have caused more harm to biodiversity than those of other countries.

This target may have links with Target 18, because cutting public funding for harmful activities and behaviours could free up money to support nature instead. While funding may come from both governments and the private sector, public funding is especially important for Indigenous Peoples. While private funding can help, it often focuses on activities that make a profit, which may not align with Indigenous Peoples’ priorities and leave some of their proposed activities unfunded.

This target also envisages creating new **financial instruments** to support biodiversity action, which could bring both opportunities and risks for Indigenous Peoples. In this context, financial instruments are agreements that place a monetary value on biodiversity. For example, a protected area with a high biodiversity value may generate a “biodiversity credit”, which represents the monetary value of the biodiversity it contains. This credit could then be sold or exchanged on the market, and the money would go to those who are recognised as “owning” the biodiversity in question (or the land or sea where it is located). A carbon credit is a similar example related to climate change.

As experiences with carbon markets have shown, creating biodiversity credits on Indigenous Peoples' territories could encourage land grabbing from Indigenous Peoples. Equally, credits could be created in ways that do not respect Indigenous Peoples' rights or fairly share benefits when they are sold. On the other hand, if their rights are respected, there may also be opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to choose to work with the private sector and to benefit from these tools. However, past experience with carbon markets have shown that positive experiences with carbon markets have up to now been rare in practice

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## SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER



Are resources genuinely reaching Indigenous Peoples? Are resources being provided in an appropriate and adapted way, that support Indigenous Peoples' own priorities?

Are Indigenous Peoples participating fully and effectively in discussions around financing and different financing mechanisms?

Are their rights being respected and protected?



## OFFICIAL CBD TARGET TEXT

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:

- (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;
- (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;
- (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions<sup>[1]</sup> 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.

[1] *Mother Earth-centric actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*