



# FINANCING NATURE

Closing the Global  
Biodiversity  
Financing Gap

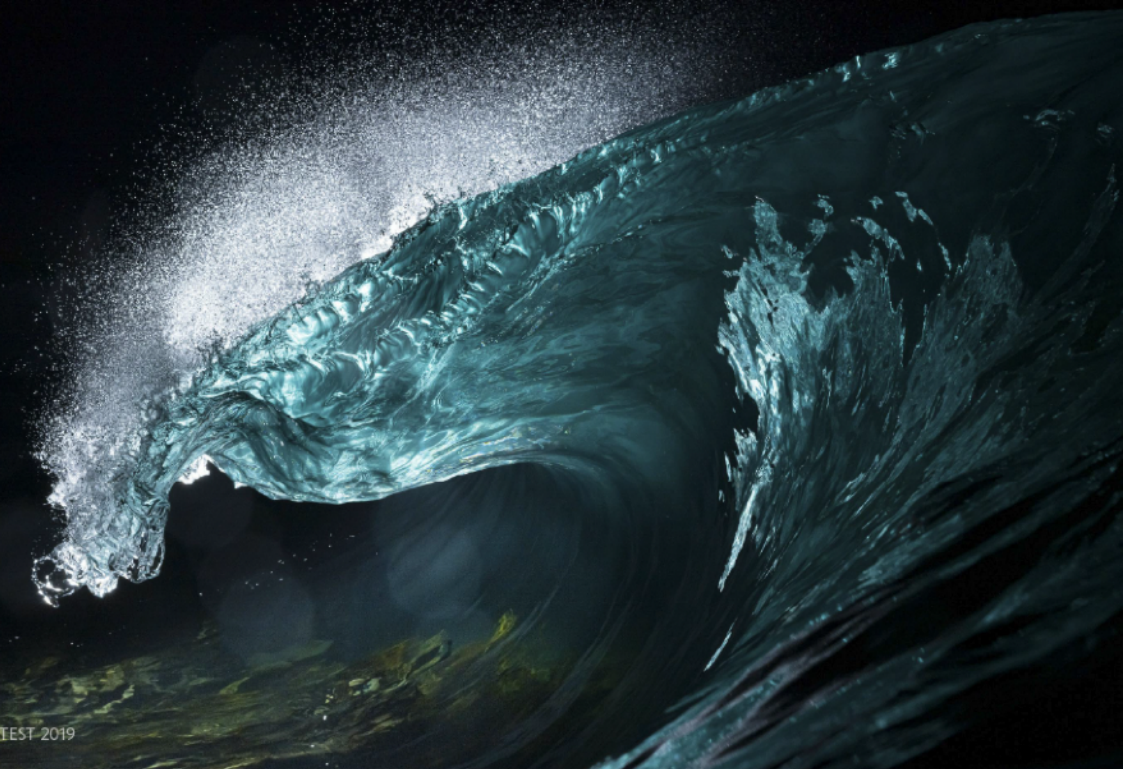
# Context

- In the last 50 years, populations of vertebrates have fallen by an **average of 69%** and the extinction rate is up to 1,000 times the natural rate **过去50年内，脊椎动物种群数量平均下降69%**
- If we continue on this path, we face a future where **30–50% of all species may be lost** by the middle of the 21st century **21世纪中叶30%-50%物种将灭绝**
- This presents **tremendous risks** to human well-being **生物多样性锐减将威胁经济和公共健康**
  - Economic
  - Public health
- Why is this happening? Market failures requiring gov't policy intervention



1. The only way to slow and stop global biodiversity loss is to **ensure that nature is appropriately valued** in all economies and across all sectors.  
确保自然被足够重视、合理估值
2. The gap between the amount currently spent on biodiversity conservation and what is needed—the **biodiversity financing gap**—is large, but the gap can be closed by 2030.  
现阶段生物多样性资金缺口大
3. Closing this gap relies heavily on government policies to **reform harmful subsidies, reduce investment risk** by private investors, and support new **financial innovations** to increase capital flows towards biodiversity protection.  
缩小资金缺口：改革补贴，降低投资风险，支持金融创新
4. **The private sector can play a pivotal role**, but governments need to pave the way.  
私营部门至关重要

**KEY**  
INSIGHTS

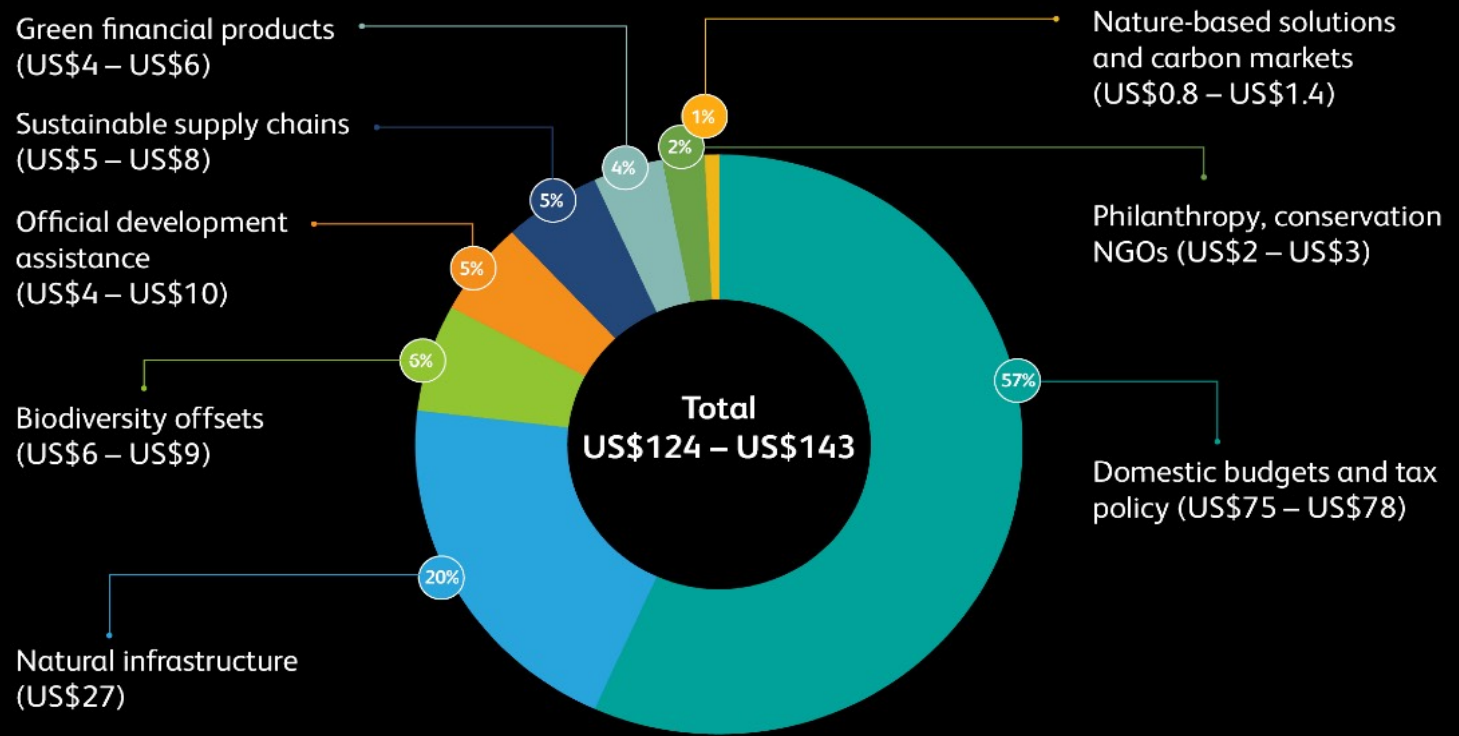


“Global annual production **subsidies** from the agricultural, fisheries, and forestry sectors in 2019 were estimated to be US\$ 274–542 billion; that is, **spending that is potentially harmful to biodiversity up to four times larger than the total positive current financing flows into biodiversity conservation in 2019.**”

Global biodiversity conservation financing in 2019: Summary of financial flows into biodiversity conservation. (in 2019 US\$ billions per year)

# FINANCIAL FLOWS INTO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

生物多样性保护资金



*“A holistic view of global biodiversity conservation is needed, which includes protection of existing biodiversity through protected areas, but which also considers mainstream biodiversity conservation investment needs to adequately manage and use “productive” land and seascapes”.*

# GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION FUNDING NEEDS

全球生物多样性保护资金需求



Global biodiversity conservation funding needs. (in US\$ billions per year)



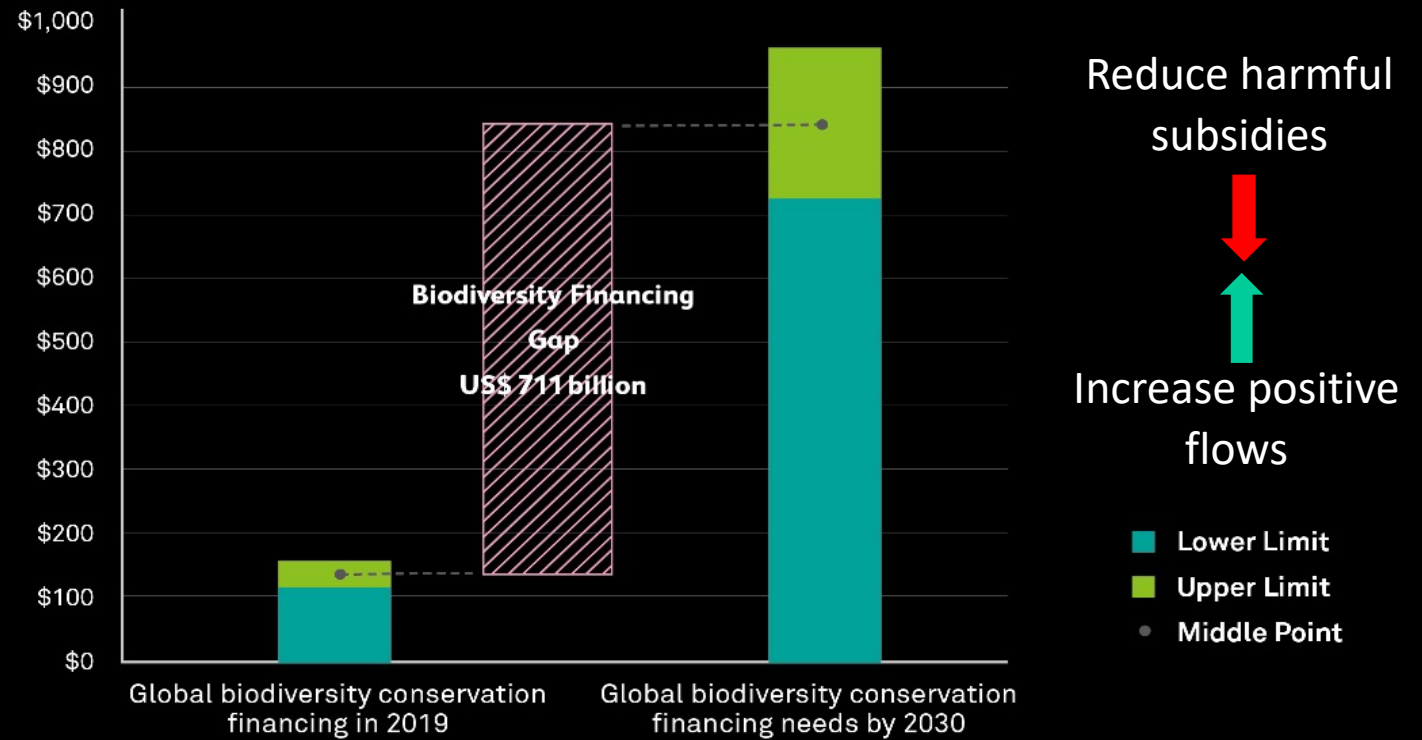
*“The resource mobilization challenge the Biodiversity Financing Gap represent by 2030, may appear inordinately large. However is comparable in magnitude to the capital committed to global climate-related investments of US\$ 579 billion in 2017–2018. For context, this amount is less than the world spends on soft drinks in a year.”*

# GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FINANCING GAP

全球生物多样性融资缺口



Global biodiversity conservation financing compared to global biodiversity conservation needs. (US\$ billions)



Note: Using midpoints of the current estimates and future needs, current global biodiversity conservation financing (upper graph) may need to increase by a factor of 5–7X to meet the estimated global need for biodiversity conservation (lower graph).

# Biodiversity Finance Mechanisms

## 生物多样性融资机制

Financial and Policy Mechanisms	2019 <i>US\$ billion / year</i>	2030 <i>US\$ billion / year</i>
<b>A. Mechanisms that decrease the overall need for funding to be spent on biodiversity conservation</b>		
Harmful subsidy reform (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors)	(542.0) – (273.9)	(268.1) – 0*
Investment risk management	N/A	
<b>B. Mechanisms that increase capital flows into biodiversity conservation</b>		
Biodiversity offsets	6.3 – 9.2	162.0 – 168.0
Domestic budgets and tax policy	74.6 – 77.7	102.9 – 155.4
Natural infrastructure	26.9	104.7 – 138.6
Green financial products	3.8 – 6.3	30.9 – 92.5
Nature-based solutions and carbon markets	0.8 – 1.4	24.9 – 39.9
Official development assistance (ODA)	4.0 – 9.7	8.0 – 19.4
Sustainable supply chains	5.5 – 8.2	12.3 – 18.7
Philanthropy and conservation NGOs	1.7 – 3.5	Not Estimated**
<b>Total Positive Financial Flows</b>	<b>123.6 – 142.9</b>	<b>445.7 – 632.5</b>



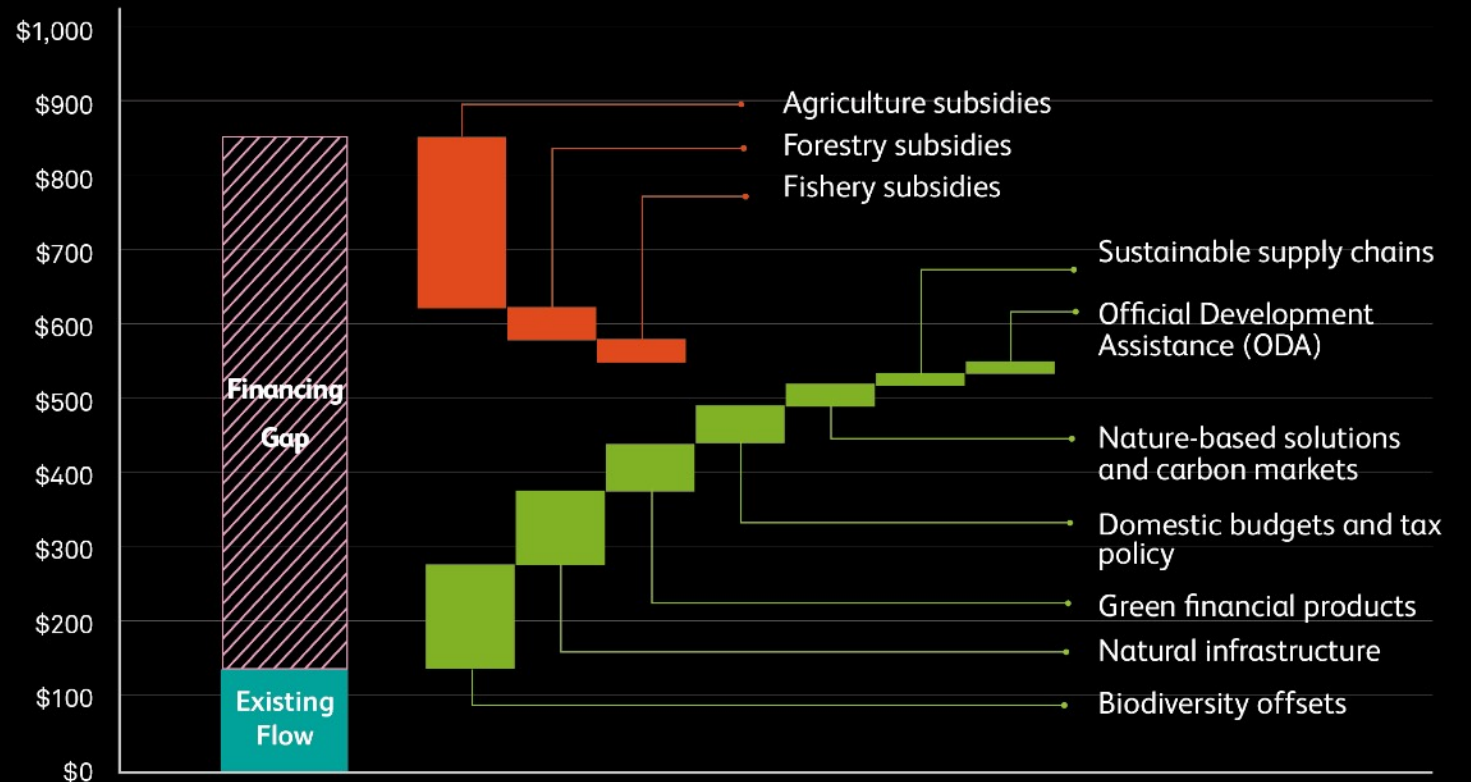
“Even when factoring in the upper estimate of increased funding flows toward biodiversity conservation of US\$ 446–633 billion per year, the 2030 global biodiversity financing gap will not be closed **unless there are significant efforts to scale up the reform of subsidies harmful to biodiversity and improve investment risk management practices by the financial sector**”.

# CLOSING THE FINANCIAL GAP

缩小资金缺口



Estimate of growth in financing resulting from scaling up proposed mechanisms by 2030.  
(in 2019 US\$ billion per year)





# REPORT LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

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- **National governments** must take **immediate policy actions** to expand biodiversity conservation financing.
- **Governments and philanthropic donors** should use their funds strategically to:
  - support countries to **implement the financing mechanisms** identified in this report, and to
  - catalyze subsequent public and private sector investment.

**National and subnational governments** should strengthen their **regulatory and financial enabling conditions** to significantly accelerate private sector actions and finance for biodiversity conservation.

**国家和各级地方政府应加强监管和财政扶持条件，助力私营部门为保护生物多样性而采取融资及其他行动**

# REPORT LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

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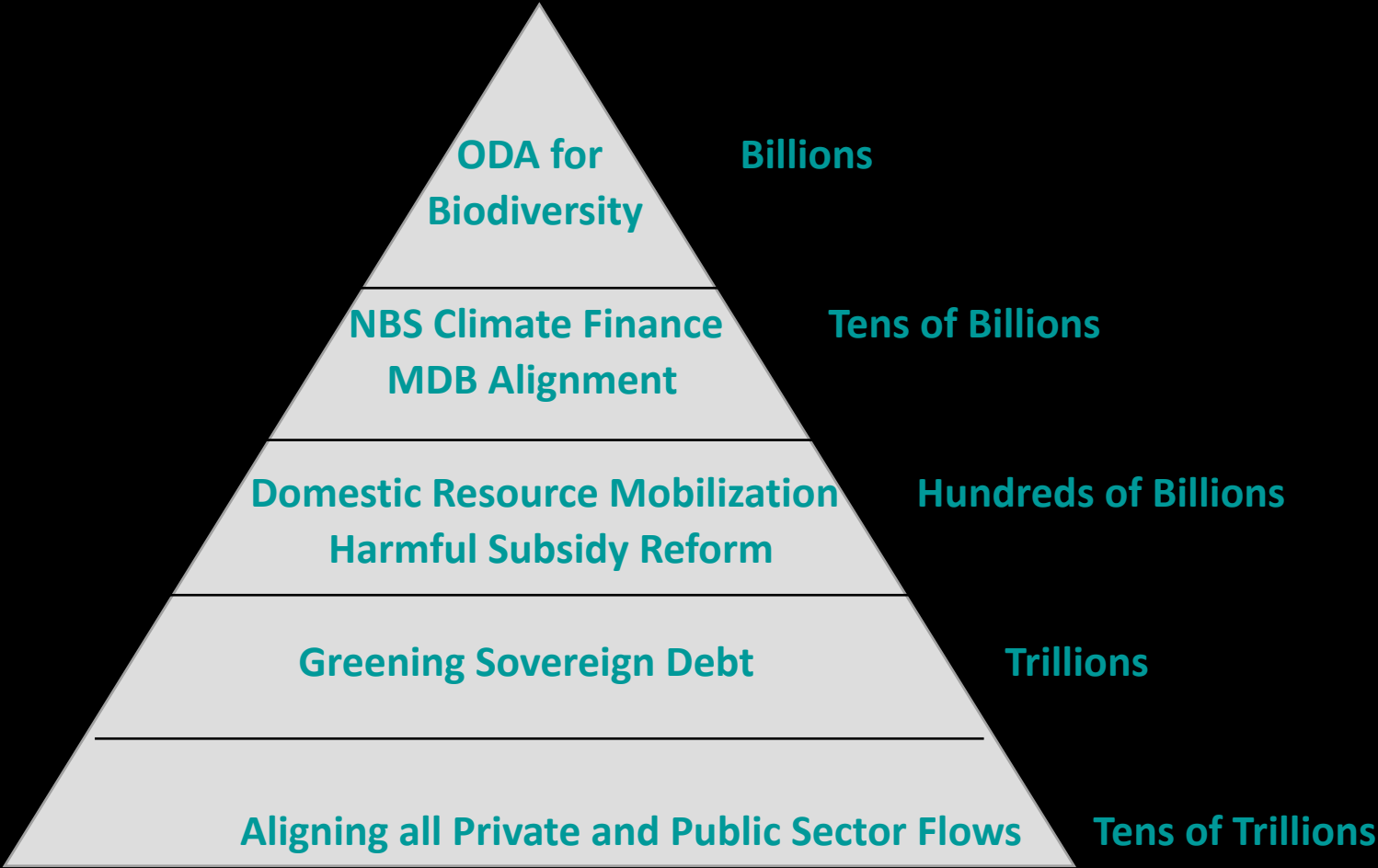
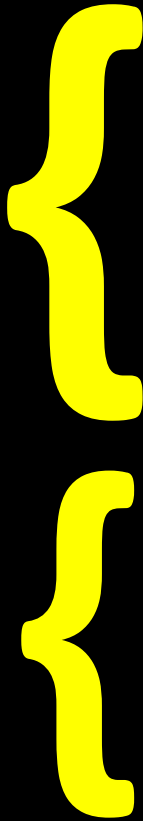
## Multilateral Development Banks

- **Harmful Subsidies:** Donor governments and multilateral development banks should provide financial and technical support to governments of less developed economies in reforming harmful subsidies.
- **ODA:** Bilateral donors and multilateral development banks should require reporting of results from biodiversity projects, as well as be more accountable for their application of IFC Performance Standard 6, especially with respect to the application of the mitigation hierarchy and biodiversity offsets.
- **Green Financial Products:** Multilateral development banks, development finance institutions, and private foundations should provide early-stage, concessionary, or risk mitigating financing that catalyzes the development of projects and that complements local conservation efforts.
- **Infrastructure:** clean energy; requirement that project developers consider natural infrastructure options before submitting proposals?

# Greening Finance vs. Financing Green: Relative Orders of Magnitude

**Financing Green:**  
i.e. covering the costs of  
implementing the GBF

**Greening Finance:**  
i.e. aligning all financial  
flows with the GBF





Thank You 谢谢!

