Goal D

Elements that should be part of the goal

- By 2025 the resources gap needs to be closed

Every year with a gap in financing implies a year with a lack of resources for biodiversity.

- Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention.

This obligation for developed Parties to provide new and additional public financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the CBD has not been met. Equity is the key to unlocking implementation and must be included.

- New and additional financial resources

Financial resources should be "new and additional", as stipulated in Article 20, and public. The focus on 'all sources' dilutes the obligation of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the CBD. It also opens the door to private sector financing, which leads to corporate capture of biodiversity policy-making. There should not be double counting of the financial resources provided, e.g. climate funds being classified as biodiversity funds as well.

- Resources to control global business & consumption that drive biodiversity loss in poor states

A crucial reason for the gap in the means of implementation is this lack of independent control and regulation of these drivers of global biodiversity loss. This loss will continue to accelerate if this gap in the ability to control and regulate the commercial drivers of biodiversity loss is not closed.

- Regarding the means of implementation, any technology transfer needs to be accompanied by a technology assessment.

It must be ensured that the transferred technologies are appropriate, sustainable and do not pose risks.

- Direct access of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and other rightsholder groups to sufficient financial resources to sustain their conservation initiatives.

Financial resources should reach local and indigenous peoples' organisations and territories so that the distribution of resources available for biodiversity conservation can motivate and strengthen the capacities of rights holders. This should be done in ways which do not result in offsetting.

Elements that should NOT be part of the goal

- Private sector

Private sector finance implies benefits for those businesses involved, or they would not invest. Thus, this finance often has a conflict of interest. A lot of private sector finance is primarily oriented toward offsetting and should be rejected. Offsetting is just replacing one area with another, so payments for offsetting cannot be accounted for as biodiversity finance. Furthermore, private sector finance is unpredictable, short term and has a limited scope.