

The main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are:

1. Conservation of Biodiversity: Protecting ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity.
2. Sustainable Use: Ensuring that biodiversity is used in a way that does not lead to its long-term decline.
3. Fair and Equitable Sharing: Sharing the benefits from the use of genetic resources fairly, including access to technology and funding.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

Includes four long-term goals focused on:

- enhancing ecosystem integrity,
- ensuring sustainable use of biodiversity,
- sharing benefits fairly, and
- securing adequate means of implementation, including financial resources and technology transfer.

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Additionally, the framework establishes 23 targets for 2030, which include ambitious goals such as protecting 30% of the planet's lands and waters, reducing pollution, restoring degraded ecosystems, and increasing financial resources for biodiversity conservation. It emphasizes the involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation efforts and the respect for their rights and knowledge.

The estimated financial needs for global biodiversity conservation by 2030

- Between US\$ 722 billion and US\$ 967 billion annually. This estimate encompasses various components such as the management of protected areas, sustainable management of productive landscapes, and protection of biodiversity in urban environments.
- The major mechanisms for financing biodiversity conservation are categorized into two groups: those that decrease the overall need for funding and those that increase capital flows into biodiversity conservation.

Mechanisms that decrease the overall need for funding:

- 1. Harmful Subsidy Reform:** Reforming subsidies in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries that are harmful to biodiversity.
- 2. Investment Risk Management:** Improving risk management practices in financial institutions to better support biodiversity conservation

Mechanisms that increase capital flows into biodiversity conservation:

- 1. Biodiversity Offsets:** Ensuring that development impacts are compensated through biodiversity offsets.
- 2. Domestic Budgets and Tax Policy:** Enhancing government budgets for biodiversity and implementing supportive tax policies.
- 3. Natural Infrastructure:** Investing in natural infrastructure that provides ecosystem services.
- 4. Green Financial Products:** Expanding the use of green financial products such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans.
- 5. Nature-Based Solutions and Carbon Markets:** Leveraging nature-based solutions and carbon markets to finance biodiversity.
- 6. Official Development Assistance (ODA):** Effectively utilizing international aid to support biodiversity.
- 7. Sustainable Supply Chains:** Promoting sustainable practices in supply chains to enhance funding for biodiversity