

**Avances en las propuestas de
posiciones nacionales sobre Metas:
18 (Incentivos perjudiciales) y
19.1 (Financiamiento)**

GBF post 2020

Qué buscamos

Meta orientadora

Meta ambiciosa y alcanzable

Texto de la meta sencillo

Estructura del texto

Qué

Para Qué

Logros a alcanzar

Contextualización (opcional)

Meta 18 del GBF...
incentivos dañinos

Texto “Actual”

Identify [by 2025] and [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect] [subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socioeconomic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them [by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,] [prioritizing the stewardship of indigenous peoples and local communities]] and [Ensure that all incentives are either positive or neutral for biodiversity and that positive incentives are scaled up], consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

Temas a debatir

- ¿Incentivos o subvenciones?
- ¿Qué hacer con los incentivos o subsidios? – identificar, redirigir o reformar, y reducir progresivamente o eliminar
- Incentivos negativos “convertirlos” en: (a) neutrales a la biodiversidad y/o (b) positivos a la biodiversidad
- Comenzar por los incentivos más dañinos
- Mencionar expresamente incentivos/subvenciones en pesca y agricultura
- Priorizar el cuidado de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades
- “taking into account national socioeconomic conditions” + “in a proportionate, just and equitable way”
- Meta de reducción de monto
- Incentivos positivos: escalarlos.
- Consistencia y armonía con el CBD y otros compromisos internacionales.

Avance en la propuesta de Texto

Reform or phase out all harmful incentives for biodiversity, to mitigate or eliminate damage caused by the activities fostered or increased direct and indirectly, by the incentives, at 2025, those incentives and activities are identified, and, by 2026, the local strategy to manage the **most harmful / prioritized** incentives should be initiated to achieve their reform or reduction by 2030.

Ps. The level of an incentive's harm is measured by the magnitude negative impact caused by the activities promoted by the incentive.

PARTE I – LA IDEA (qué y para qué)

Reform or phase out all harmful incentives for biodiversity, to mitigate or eliminate damage caused by the activities fostered or increased, direct and indirectly, by the incentives...

PARTE II – LA PROGRAMACIÓN DE LOS LOGROS

...at 2025, those incentives and activities are identified, and, by 2026, the local strategy to manage the most harmful incentives should be initiated to achieve their reform or reduction by 2030.

PARTE III – LA CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN (pie de página)

Ps. The level of an incentive's harm is measured by the magnitude negative impact caused by the activities promoted by the incentive..

Qué no se incluye en el avance

- Incentivos negativos “convertirlos” en: (a) neutrales a la biodiversidad y/o (b) positivos a la biodiversidad
- Mencionar expresamente incentivos/subvenciones en pesca y agricultura
- Priorizar el cuidado de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades
- “taking into account national socioeconomic conditions” + “in a proportionate, just and equitable way”
- Meta de reducción de monto
- Incentivos positivos: escalarlos.
- Consistencia y armonía con el CBD y otros compromisos internacionales.

Meta 19.1... financiamiento de la biodiversidad

Texto “Actual”

“[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Substantially] [Progressively] increase the level of financial resources made available from all sources, [domestic and international,] public and private, [aligning [financial flows] [them] with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and towards nature-positive economies,] [for the implementation, by all Parties, of the Convention through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.] [to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, building on national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by] [closing the global financing gap of] [reaching] [at least] [700 billion United States dollars, including a reduction of 500 billion United States dollars in harmful subsidies and conservation action amounting to 200 billion United States dollars through raising 1 per cent of GDP by 2030] [200 billion United States dollars [annual] per year] [including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by:]

(a) [Progressively] increasing [new and additional] [new, additional, innovative, effective, timely and easily accessible] international [finance flows] [public financial resources from [shall [to] be mobilized and provided by] [developed-country Parties] [countries with a capacity to do so and existing instruments and institutions, including international finance institutions and multilateral development banks to address the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in the light of their capacities] [and all indigenous peoples and local communities] [and women and youth] [through direct access modalities] [including financial resources for Mother Earth-Centred Actions] [avoiding double counting] [reaching] [by] at least [100] billion United States dollars per year] [10 billion United States dollars per year [at an increasing percentage]] financial resources of at least 100 billion United States dollars annually until 2030, an amount to be revised for the period 2030–2050, to address the needs of developing countries] by 2030 [in the form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] [to effectively implement the [Convention through the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in line with Article 20 of the Convention. Such financial mobilization and provision are [separate and distinct from those in] [aligned with] [maximize co-benefits and synergies with] the Paris Agreement concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as of [their] official development assistance [and other international finance flows];]

(b) Leveraging private finance [and strategies for raising new and additional resources, including payment for ecosystem services, global biodiversity impact funds and consumer-based approaches – for example, 1 per cent of retail and increasing domestic resource mobilization] [including the development of new and innovative financial instruments as well as the promotion of blended finance];

(c) [Progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [, including] [through including biodiversity in national priorities,] [through mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and institutions and strengthening the use of positive economic incentives stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services and calling on domestic development banks to increase their funding] [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [considering the fiscal space and the levels of sovereign debt] [through preparation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments] [by 2030] [, and

[(d) Establishing a new international financing instrument,] [By 2023, establish a global biodiversity fund that is fully operational by 2025, to serve as a dedicated mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing-country Parties as determined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, complemented by the Global Environment Facility;]

[(e) Building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments];]

[(f) Stimulating innovative schemes [domestically and internationally] such as [nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches] payment for [environmental] [ecosystem] services[, green bonds, biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms in the context of digital sequence information on genetic resources, and debt-for-nature swaps.]]”

Temas Principales a debatir

- Parámetro del incremento global de los recursos financiero (RRFF)
- Meta de incremento global de RRFF (monto y fecha)
- Apoyo en RRFF de los países desarrollados hacia los países en desarrollo: incremento, parámetro y meta (frecuencia, monto y fecha, y revisión/actualización de la meta).
- Recursos nacionales: incremento (no incluye ni parámetro, ni meta – “incluida” en la meta global).
- Planificación nacional de la financiación como requisito u orientación para financiar la BD (incluye, apoyo para elaborarlo).
- Logro del financiamiento (desde el alineamiento al GBF, o hasta conseguir las metas del GBF, o los objetivos del CBD en general, pasando por implementar los NBSAP).
- Creación de “un GEF” solo para BD.

Temas “circulares”

- Recordar el artículo 20 del CBD.
- Cómo llegar a la meta (inserción de la palabra “progresivamente”)
- Recipientes: priorización del tipo de países (less developed, islas, etc.)
- Necesidad de incluir a la BD en las prioridades nacionales.
- Tipos de fuentes (mención específica de los tipos de fuentes – público/privado, nacional/internacional)
- Tipo de RRFF: mención a mecanismos específicos (principalmente, pago por SSEE)
- Tipo de RRFF internacional: “adjetivizar” – nuevo, innovador, adicional, incluye precisión que se trata de donación o que puede incluir deuda.
- Incentivos positivos.
- Disponibilidad de los medios (referencia a nivel oportunidad y frecuencia)
- Sectores involucrados (principalmente, mención al sector privado y/o al sistema financiero, banco multilateral y bilateral de desarrollo)
- Incentivos dañinos: meta monetaria de reducción.
- Financiamiento a terceros: indígenas y comunidades, mujeres, jóvenes
- Acuerdo de París: apalancamiento y sinergias, separación de fondos.
- Mejorar la eficacia, eficiencia y transparencia.

Propuesta de Texto

Increase effectively the financial expenditure to biodiversity from all sources, international and domestic, to close the global financial gap for the timely implementation of all the undertaken commitments by parties under the Convention, by:

- a. Permanently aligning the financial resources and mechanisms with biodiversity values,*
- b. Until 2030, increasing international financial grants for biodiversity **expenditure, targeted as “principal”**, from developed parties to developing countries, reaching at least **XXX** billion United States dollars per year, and, additionally, financing the full incremental costs to implement the 30 by 30 initiative at the developing countries **committed/agreed**.*
- c. By 2026, implementing international market mechanisms to increased payments for a large scope of ecosystem services.*

PARTE I – LA IDEA (qué y para qué)

Increase effectively the financial expenditure to biodiversity from all sources, international and domestic, to close the global financial gap for the implementation of all the undertaken commitments by parties under the Convention...

PARTE II – LA PROGRAMACIÓN DE LOS LOGROS

- a. Permanently aligning the financial resources and mechanisms with biodiversity values, and:*
- b. Until 2030, increasing international financial grants for biodiversity expenditure, targeted as “principal”, from developed parties to developing countries, reaching at least **20** billion United States dollars per year, and, additionally, financing the full incremental costs to implement the 30 by 30 initiative at the developing countries **committed/agreed**.*
- c. By 2026, implementing market mechanisms to increased payments for a large scope of ecosystem services.*

PARTE III – LA CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN

under the Convention to achieve its 03 objectives

Qué no se incluye en la propuesta

- Parámetro del incremento global de los recursos financiero (RRFF)
- Meta de incremento global de RRFF (monto y fecha)
- Planificación nacional de la financiación como requisito u orientación para financiar la BD (incluye, apoyo para elaborarlo).
- Creación de “un GEF” solo para BD.
- Recordar el artículo 20 del CBD.
- Recipientes: priorización del tipo de países (less developed, islas, etc.)
- Necesidad de incluir a la BD en las prioridades nacionales.
- Tipos de fuentes (mención específica de los tipos de fuentes – público/privado, nacional/internacional)
- Tipo de RRFF internacional: “adjetivizar” – nuevo, innovador, adicional, incluye precisión que se trata de donación o que puede incluir deuda.
- Incentivos positivos.
- Disponibilidad de los medios (referencia a nivel oportunidad y frecuencia)
- Sectores involucrados (principalmente, mención al sector privado y/o al sistema financiero, banco multilateral y bilateral de desarrollo)
- **Incentivos dañinos: meta monetaria de reducción.**
- Financiamiento a terceros: indígenas y comunidades, mujeres, jóvenes
- Acuerdo de París: apalancamiento y sinergias, separación de fondos.
- Mejorar la eficacia, eficiencia y transparencia.

Gracias