



FINANCE NEEDS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: ENVIRONMENT

NEWS: India spells out finance needs for biodiversity, conservation

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

India plans to invest ₹81,664 crore in biodiversity by 2030 and stresses the need for international funding to meet these goals, aligning with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets, including conserving 30% of land and sea areas by 2030. The framework also promotes fair access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources and emphasizes digital sequence information (DSI) for biodiversity research and conservation.

- **India's Projected Biodiversity Funding (2025-2030):** Approximately ₹81,664 crore needed for biodiversity and conservation.
- **Previous Funding (2018-2022):** ₹32,207 crore allocated by India's central government.
- **Need for International Support:** India emphasizes need for external funding beyond government expenditure.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF):

Decoding the 23 targets set at COP15

A total of 196 countries have signed a historic deal to protect 30% of the world for nature by 2030 in Montreal

REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	MEETING HUMAN REQUIREMENTS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE	TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING
1) Halting biodiversity loss: Bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero, while respecting the rights of indigenous people	9) Serving humans: Ensure use of wild species yields benefits for humans, especially for those most dependent on biodiversity	14) Policy-making: Integration of biodiversity and its values into policies across all levels of gov't, other sectors
2) Effective restoration: At least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration	10) Ecosystem productivity: Sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry for resilience and long-term productivity	15) Legal perils for businesses: Regular assessments by transnational firms of their risks, dependencies, impacts on biodiversity; report on compliance with regulations
3) Mapping linkages: Sustainable use of above areas is consistent with conservation outcomes	11) Handling nature's contributions: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people through regulation of air, water, and climate	16) Making eco-friendly choices: Encouraging people to make sustainable consumption choices, reduce global footprint of consumption
4) Saving endangered species: Urgent steps to halt human induced extinction of threatened species; maintain their diversity through in situ and ex situ conservation	12) Biodiversity in urban fabric: Increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	17) Biosecurity measures: Adopting such steps for handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits
5) Protecting wild species: Sustainable, safe and legal use of wild species; preventing overexploitation	13) Sharing genetic resources: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures to ensure equal sharing of benefits of genetic resources	18) Removal of harmful incentives: Identify by 2025, and eliminate/reform incentives harmful for biodiversity; cut them by \$500 bn per year by 2030
6) Invasive alien species: Mitigating their impacts by reducing rates of introduction by 50%; controlling them in priority sites such as islands		19) Biodiversity finance: Increasing financial resources, mobilising \$200 billion per year by 2030
7) Tackling pollution: Reduce pollution risks to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions		20) Technical cooperation: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology
8) Climate crisis: Minimise impact of climate change and ocean acidification through nature-based solutions		21) Sharing knowledge: Access to information by decision makers, practitioners and public; access to technologies of indigenous peoples only with their consent
		22) Equal representation: Ensuring equitable representation in decision-making
		23) Gender based review: A gender-responsive approach by recognising women's rights and access to natural resources

- **Adopted:** During COP15 of CBD in two phases – Kunming (2021) and Montreal (2022).
- **Goal:** Halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- **Key Goals:**



- **Goal A:** Halt biodiversity loss, protect and restore ecosystems, achieve “30×30” target (protecting 30% of land and marine areas by 2030).
 - **Goal B:** Enhance ecosystem integrity, reduce species extinction, maintain genetic diversity.
 - **Goal C:** Ensure fair access to genetic resources and share benefits (Digital Sequence Information - DSI).
 - **Goal D:** Mobilize public and private funds for biodiversity, target 0.7% GDP allocation, and mobilize \$200 billion by 2030.
- **Key Targets:**
 - **Target 1:** All land/sea areas under spatial planning to prevent degradation.
 - **Target 3:** Conserve 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030.
 - **Target 9:** Reduce pollution from plastics and nutrients by 50%.
 - **Target 16:** Promote sustainable consumption, reduce overconsumption and food waste.
 - **Target 19:** Enhance financial flows for global biodiversity conservation.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP):

- Developed under the CBD for conservation, sustainable use, and fair sharing of biodiversity.
- Aligns with CBD Article 6, obliging nations to integrate biodiversity conservation into national policies.

Digital Sequence Information (DSI):

- Genetic data for biodiversity research, agriculture, healthcare, biotechnology.
- Stored in global databases (GenBank, EMBL) with open access, raising fair benefit-sharing concerns.
- ABS (Access and Benefit-Sharing): Emphasis on fair sharing of benefits from genetic resources, though DSI currently not covered by the Nagoya Protocol.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/india-spells-out-finance-needs-for-biodiversity-conservation/article68819736.ece>

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