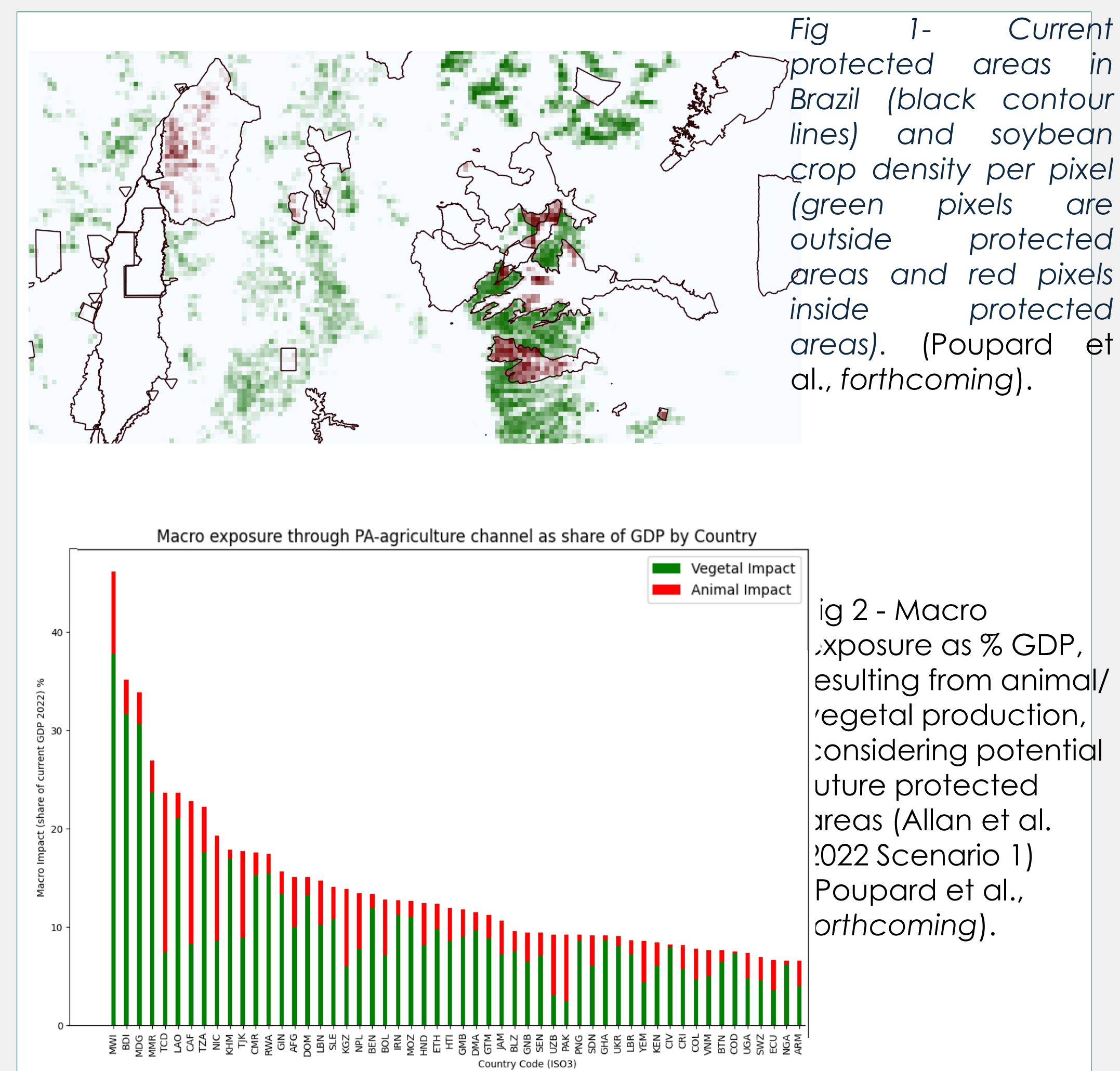


Policy Implications of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF): Target 3 at a glance

1. Introduction

- The GBF (and the broader 'nature' crisis) brings **new challenges and opportunities** for economic and financial policymakers
- Major **implications for MoF and CB mandates** (budgeting, development planning, financial guidance and supervision, management and mobilization of financial resources, etc.)
- **Macrofinancial Relevance of Target 3:** Protecting at least 30% of land, water and sea by 2030 a key element of GBF. Implementation brings macro-financial consequences.
- We use **geospatial data to determine production value exposed** (agriculture and livestock) **to current and future protected areas.**

3. Key figures



2. GBF's Implications for Econ. and Financial Policymakers

	Target	Target	Target
FINANCIAL IMPACT & PLANNING	Target 3: Conserve 30% all land, waters, and seas by 2030 (30x30 Target)	Target 14: Mainstream biodiversity in policies, regulations, planning and development processes, to align financial flows with the vision, goals, mission and target of the GBF	Target 18: Identify and repurpose \$500 billion per year of harmful incentives, including harmful subsidies
	Target 7: Reduce pollution risks and negative impacts to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, by 2030. Reduce excess nutrient loss (fertilizers) and risk of hazardous chemicals (pesticides) by half.	Target 15: Encourage and enable businesses to monitor and disclose biodiversity-related risks, impacts and dependencies	Target 19: Increase financial resources from all sources to \$200 billion per year by 2030... ...including \$30 billion in intl. finance for developing countries
FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE		FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION	

4. Key Findings

- **65** (current) and **138** (projected) countries with **exposure over 1% of national GDP.**
- **12** (current) and **63** (projected) countries with **exposure over 5% of national GDP.**
- Most exposed countries **concentrated in Africa.** Also most vulnerable, least adaptive capacity
- Major **implications for employment, income, inequality, inflation, exports, financial stability**

5. Key lessons learned

- Implementing the GBF requires **massive mobilization of resources and capacity** from economic and financial policymakers.
- Significant domestic (between MoFs, CBs, MoE, MoA) and international coordination
- **Countries heavily dependent on land-extensive production** (mining, agriculture, livestock, forestry) face **large political, macro-financial challenges** to implement GBF Targets (esp. 2, 3, 7)
- **Large inequalities** in exposure / planning & implementation capacity -> **greater intl. support required**



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