

Financing for gender equality and environment

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Mobilizing support



Political support

Community backing

Building partnership across sectors

Raising awareness, demonstrating value

Securing technical resources, expertise

Securing financial resources

Mobilizing support includes securing political and community backing, building partnership across sectors, raising awareness and demonstrating value, and of course securing technical and financial resources

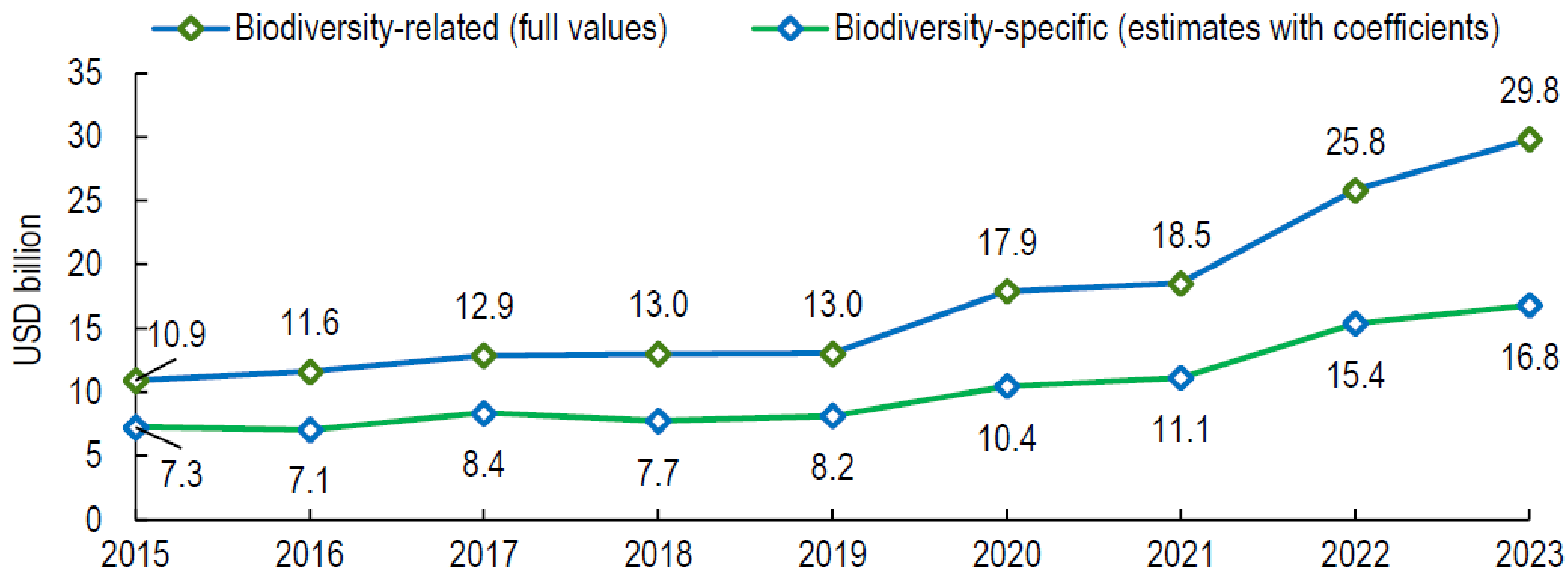
Financing gender- biodiversity



Promising numbers from OECD on trends in development finance for biodiversity

Figure 1. Biodiversity-related development finance trends

2015-23, USD billion, biodiversity-related (full values) and biodiversity-specific (estimates with coefficients)



Source: (OECD, forthcoming) Biodiversity and Development Finance 2015-23: Contributing to Target 19a of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Strong global mandate

Target 19

Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance



Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

Target 18

Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity



Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Funders expect gender-equality to be integrated

Examples:

- GEF's gender approach includes gender analysis, a gender action plan, gender-sensitive indicators, sex-disaggregated data, women's participation and governance, access to and control over resources, and socioeconomic benefits.
- Green Climate Fund similarly requires gender considerations in project preparation, including gender and social assessment and project-level gender action planning.

A new Policy on Gender Equality for the GEF

NEWS / November 28, 2017



Sustainability and inclusion

Gender

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Figure 3-1 SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL FLOW CATEGORIES BY SOURCE OF FINANCE

There is more than just GEF and GCF

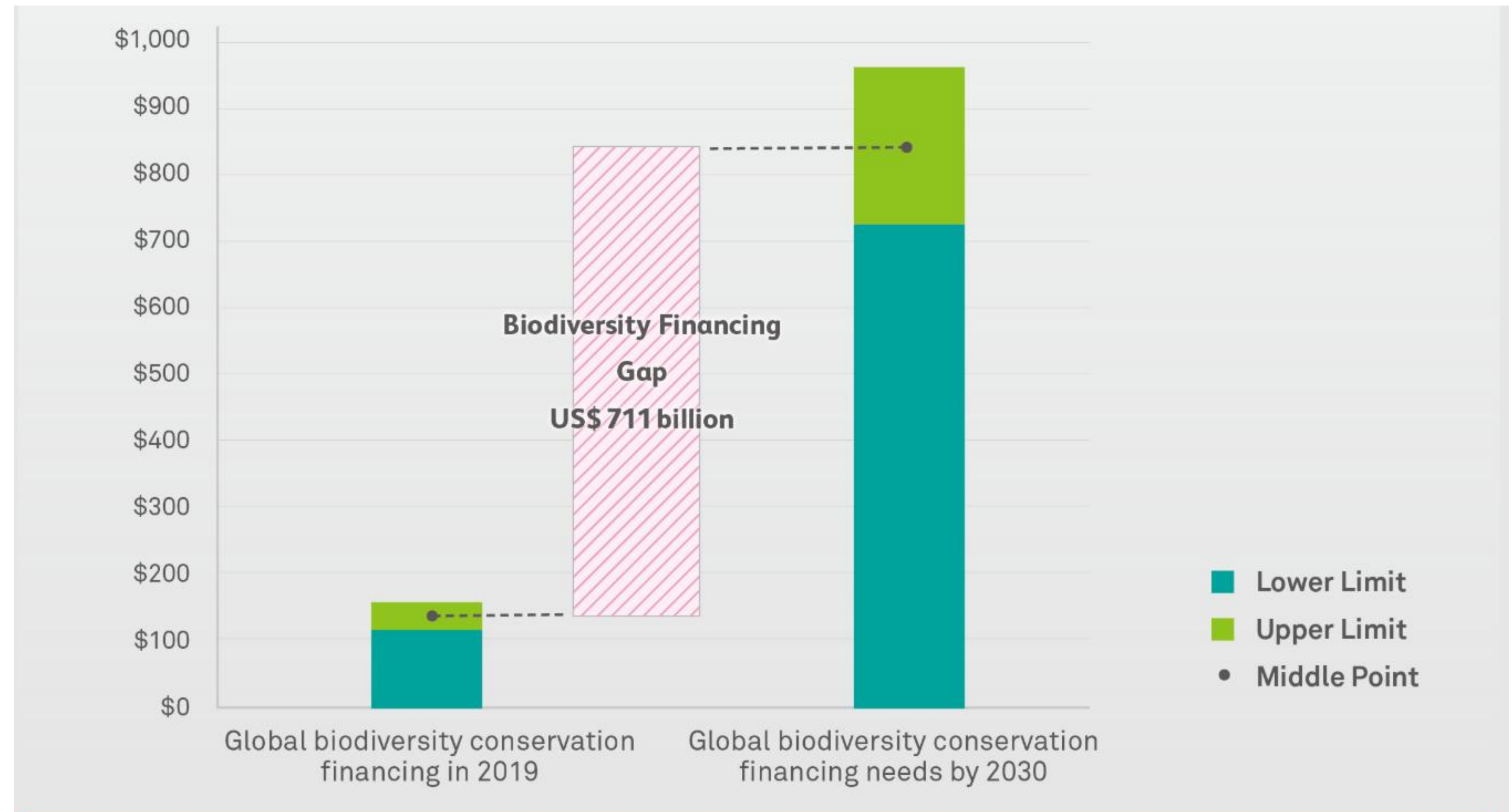
- International climate and biodiversity funds
- National budgets and development programmes (biodiversity finance plans)
- Blended finance and private sector investment

SOURCES	INTERNATIONAL		DOMESTIC	
	Concessional flows	Non-concessional flows	Concessional flows	Non-concessional flows
Public	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Bilateral ODA Multilateral ODA Institutions E.g. GEF, GCF, IFAD, World Bank, etc. Multi-Bi ODA	Other Official Flows Official direct export credits Non-concessional Multilateral flows (e.g. Non-concessional World Bank flows)	Domestic Budget Revenues (e.g. Domestic public spending, grants, subsidies, loans)	
	Institutions Governmental agencies			
Blended Finance Guarantees, Risk-based instruments, Loans. Public and Private Partnerships				
Private	Charitable grants Institutions Philanthropic foundations and NGOs Households and Non-profit institutions Private corporations	Foreign direct investments Export credits Private sector loans Project level equity Balance sheet financing Institutions Commercial institutions Insurances Pension funds Sovereign wealth funds Private corporations	Charitable grants Institutions National foundations Local NGOs	Bank loans Bonds Equities Derivatives Institutions Domestic commercial institutions Households Microfinance cooperations Pension funds

But what else to
consider ...



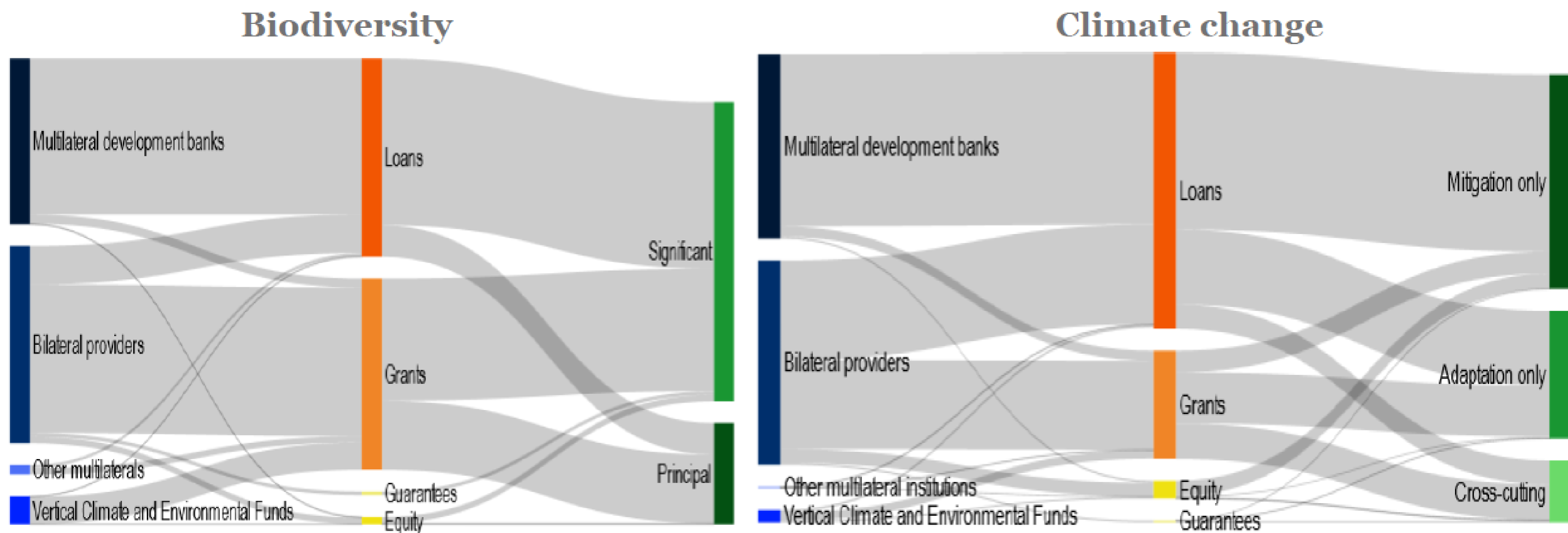
Significant biodiversity finance gap



Note: Using midpoints of the current estimates and future needs, current global biodiversity conservation financing (upper graph) may need to increase by a factor of 5–7X to meet the estimated global need for biodiversity conservation (lower graph).

'Financing Nature: Closing the Global Biodiversity Financing Gap' Paulsen Institute 2020

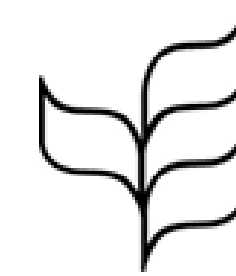
Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds are overestimated



Note: The right-hand graph covers public climate-related development finance only. The left-hand graph covers public biodiversity-related development finance only. It draws on (OECD, 2025). The categories principal and significant refer to the biodiversity Rio marker, which is used by bilateral donors, many multilateral organisations and vertical climate and environmental funds, indicating whether biodiversity was a primary or secondary objective of the activity. While not all activities were reported by donors as biodiversity-related, the OECD methodology enables their estimation – and so, principal-like and significant-like outflows were estimated for multilateral development banks. Source: (OECD, 2025).

Findings from mid-term review of CBDs Gender Plan of Action

- **limited access** to gender-responsive funding programmes identified as key gap
- **insufficient dedicated funding** for gender-responsive biodiversity-related programmes and women-led initiatives, in particular for women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- importance of **embedding gender equality into national budgets and international funding mechanisms** and of ensuring access to dedicated funding for women's groups



Convention on
Biological Diversity

CBD/SBI/6/5

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Subsidiary Body on Implementation
Sixth meeting
Rome, 16–19 February 2026
Item 5 of the provisional agenda^{*}
Gender Plan of Action

Midterm review of the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action 2023–2030

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. At its fifteenth meeting, by its decision [15/11](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030). In the same decision, it encouraged Parties to submit information on efforts and steps taken to implement the Plan of Action in their national reporting and requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a midterm review of implementation of the Plan of Action on the basis, inter alia, of that information, and with the support of relevant partners, to identify progress, lessons learned and further work to be undertaken, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. On 8 August 2025, the Secretariat issued notification No. [2025-103](#) to seek the information requested from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders, including women's groups, and received a total of 34 submissions (20 from Parties¹ and 14 from observers).² A synthesis of the submissions is provided in section IV below, while the full submissions are available online.³

Mobilizing resources for gender-responsive biodiversity action not only about finding a dedicated **gender-finance window**

BUT

- making **biodiversity finance gender-responsive**
- grounded in evidence,
- reflected in **budgets and indicators,**
- and connected to a clear pathway **from roadmap to implementation.**





THANK YOU!



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