

# Fast-tracking Transformation through Sustainable Public Finance for Biodiversity (FAST)




On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany





Fast -tracking  
Transformation through  
Sustainable Public  
Finance for Biodiversity  
(FAST)

**Financing:**

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

**Thematic priority:**

- Effective biodiversity and climate action through the promotion of Sustainable Public Finance

**Consortium Partner:**

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Type of project:**

- Global: Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Nigeria

**Duration:**

- 01/2026 - 12/2031 (6 years)

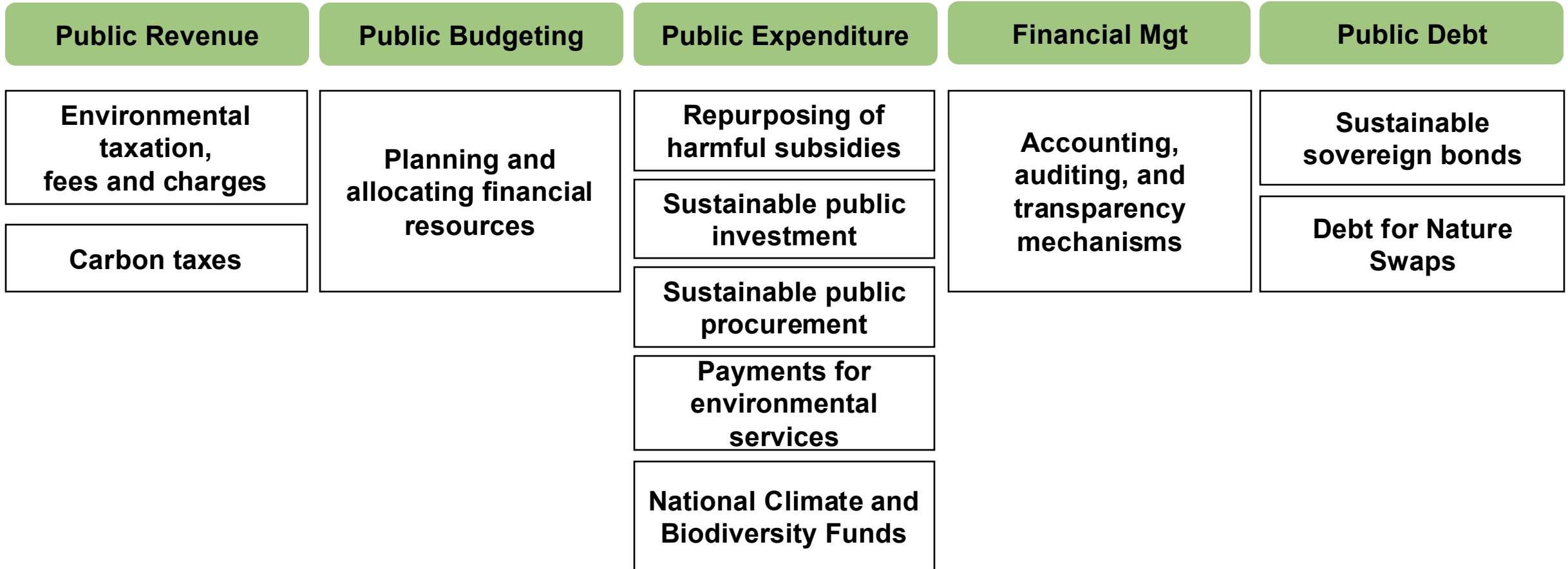
## Global Context

- The implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the Paris Agreement and the SDGs requires a systematic alignment of public finance with biodiversity objectives .
- Sustainable Public Finance (SPF) instruments are critical to redirect fiscal and financial flows towards nature-positive and socially inclusive outcomes.
- FAST supports partner countries in designing, strengthening and operationalizing SPF measures for biodiversity protection.

## Brazilian Context

- Brazil is the most biodiverse country – but faces severe biodiversity and climate challenges.
- Land-use change is the main driver of biodiversity loss, caused by deforestation, monocultures and intensive agrochemicals use.
- In response, Brazil launched the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP), aimed to reorient economic development.
  - The ETP explicitly calls for fiscal, financial and regulatory measures that enable an environmentally friendly economic development.
- FAST contributes by advancing SPF instruments, aligning public and private financial flows with Brazil's national and international commitments for biodiversity protection.

# Sustainable/Green Public Finance (SPF)



# Results framework and theory of change

## Impact

Biodiversity protection is improved through the alignment of public finance with the objectives of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 in a socially inclusive and transformative way.



## Outcome

Partner countries implement more systematically socially inclusive and transformative sustainable public finance measures to direct financial flows towards the acceleration of biodiversity protection.



### Output I: Knowledge, evidence and policy recommendations

- Sustainable budget approach (SBA), budget tagging, and tracking of biodiversity-relevant expenditures
- Integration of biodiversity criteria into fiscal planning and budget cycles
- Evidence base for policy coherence under the Ecological Transformation Plan



### Output II: Governance and consensus - building

- Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination on biodiversity-related public finance
- Policy coherence across biodiversity (EPANB), bioeconomy (PNDBio) and co-benefits (PSA)



### Output III: Support the uptake of measures

- Development of the biodiversity objectives of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)
- Application of the TSB and SBA to selected public finance measures
- Aligning SPF with national policies, e.g. on bioeconomy, PES
- Monitoring and policy review



### Output IV: Global exchange

- Exchange with FAST partner countries on PSA, budget tagging and taxonomy use
- Dissemination of Brazilian experience at international fora
- Spillover effects to other countries and institutions

# Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy



## OBJECTIVES (climate, environmental and socio-economic)

1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation
3. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
4. Sustainable land use and conservation, management and sustainable use of forests
5. Sust. use and protection of water and marine resources
6. Transition to a circular economy
7. Pollution prevention and control
8. Generation of decent work and income growth
9. Reduction of socio-economic inequalities, considering racial and gender aspects
10. Reduction of regional and territorial inequalities
11. Promotion of quality of life, with expanded access to basic social services

## SECTORS (CNAE)

1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry Production, Fishing and Aquaculture (A)
2. Extractive Industries (B)
3. Manufacturing Industry (C)
4. Electricity and Gas (D)
5. Water, Sewage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (E)
6. Construction (F)
7. Transport, Storage and Postal Services (H)
8. Social Services (Tourism, Urban Planning and Development, and ICT)

## GENERAL CRITERIA

Substantial Contribution  
to at least one of the objectives



Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)  
to any of the other objectives



Minimum Safeguards



**Thank you!**

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